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South Carolina Conference.

Providential Escape of Bishop Soule.—The Carolinian, under date of Columbia, 2d inst., states that this body convened in that place on the 24th ult., and will adjourn to-day.—Bishop Soule took the Chair, and next day, Bishop Andrew, at the request of Bishop Soule. Among various other proceedings, the action of the Southern Delegates to the General Conference, on the case of Bishop Andrew, and the division of the Church, was unanimously approved; a division was inevitable, so that it was unanimously resolved not to concur in the proposal of the Holston. A Conference, to meet in Louisville, in May next, to devise some plan of Compromise between the Conference of the Slave-holding States. This says the writer, was eminently wise and judicious, and still further commends the church to the confidence of our people, since it is plain no compromise whatever can be made by the South between slavery and abolition—none but what must inevitably look to the overthrow of the former, and increase the imminent danger of the South.

Delegates were appointed to the General Conference of the Southern Church, to meet in Louisville, Kentucky, on the first of May next.

Bishop Soule, on taking the chair on Wednesday, gave the following statement of the imminent peril he encountered about 4 miles from the city, by a stage accident; from which his life was most remarkably and providentially saved, as reported by the correspondent of the Southern Christian Advocate.

He had made his approach to Columbia under very peculiar circumstances, and felt himself very specially indebted to the good providence of God that his life had been spared. Last evening the stage was run away with by the frightened horses, and dashed to pieces; the very spokes in the wheels were knocked out, and the coach made a perfect wreck. He had been often before in perils, by sea and land, but never in such imminent danger of death in all the course of his life. To God's providential care he attributed his preservation. Not a hair of his head was hurt. He hoped that God would be with the Conference at its present session, and preside most graciously over all its deliberations, and guide all its counsels to the promotion of his glory, and the further spread of Christ's kingdom among men.

The statement made by Bishop Soule of his preservation produced a strong impression upon the Conference. He was on his way from Fayetteville, N. C., to Columbia, by stage, and after the wreck of the stage coach, he walked at night some four miles to town.

Persons who are much excited in the pursuit of gold, may be said to have the yellow fever.

Hope is like a rock in a hot climate—the shadow is worth more than the substance.

Why is a reformed drunkard like a seal pursued on land? He takes to the water.

The "national airs" of Boston are principally comprised of easterly winds.

CAPTIONS

To the Acts, passed by the Legislature of North-Carolina, at its Session of 1844–'45.

PUBLIC.

1. An Act more effectually to suppress the offence of trading with slaves. [May charge in the same Bill of Indictment any defendant with trading with slaves, receiving stolen goods, knowing them to be stolen, and petit larceny.]

2. Concerning the admissibility of evidence against the sureties of Officers and others. [Makes the receipt or acknowledgement of the Officer admissible and competent against all or any of his securities.

3. To provide for a vacancy in the Office of County Surveyor. [Gives the appointing power to the county Courts.]

4. To amend the 5th section of the 19th chapter of the Revised Statutes. [Directs the Sheriff to summon the Magistrates within fifteen days after the death of any Clerk of the county Court who shall die between the sitting of the Courts, to fill the vacancy until the next regular election by the people.]

5. To amend the sections of the Revised Statutes, concerning Clerks and Registers.—[Makes it the duty of the county Solicitor to examine the offices of the Registers and of the Clerks of the county and Superior Courts, at or shortly before the sessions of each and every county Court, for the purpose of ascertaining whether all papers required to be recorded and registered have been done so according to law.]

6. To amend an Act, entitled an Act to keep open French Broad River, in the county of Buncombe, and the Tennessee River in the county of Haywood, for the passage of Fish, passed in the year 1825, chapter 118. [Imposes the same penalty prescribed in the first section of the before recited Act, on any person or persons who shall fell timber in the French Broad River from the three forks thereof, to the Henderson county line, where said line crosses the French Broad River.]

7. Concerning Jury Trials. [Gives the right to the parties or their counsel, in all such trials, to argue to the jury their whole case, as well of *law* as of *fact*.]

8. To extend the time for registering Grants, Mesne Conveyances, Powers of Attorney, Bills of Sale and Deeds of Gift. [Extends the time to two years, exempting Mortgages, Conveyances in Trust, or to the Swamp Lands in the Eastern part of the State.]

9. To cede to the United States a certain tract of land lying on the Island of Portsmouth, Carteret county, for the purpose of erecting a Marine Hospital.

10. To amend the 9th section of the Revised Statutes, entitled an Act concerning the Comptroller. [Directs the Governor to have 250 copies of the Comptroller's Report printed in Pamphlet form, for the year when the Legislature is not in session. Also, repeals that part of the Act, which requires the publication of the Comptroller's Report in *five* newspapers of this State—and amend the Act by publishing it hereafter in *two* newspapers in the City of Raleigh.]

11. To cede a portion of Rutherford co., to the co. of Henderson. [Cedes that portion of Rutherford county lying west of a line beginning at a point on the dividing line on top of Sugar loaf mountain, running thence South 10 Degrees East to the South Carolina line, then West with said line to the Henderson county line, then commencing at the beginning point and running another line on the dividing Ridge between Fall Creek and Reedy Patch Creek to Broad River, at Pan's Gap, then North 5 Degrees East of the McDowell county line, then with said line to the Henderson line.]

12. To authorize the Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail Road Company, to charge tolls on their Bridge over Roanoke River, near the town of Weldon.

13. Extending the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace over Judgements, and amendatory of the 6th Section of the Revised Statutes, entitled "Justices of the Peace"—and the 4th Section of the Revised Statues, entitled "Courts, County and Superior. [Gives a Justice of the Peace, excluside jurisdiction over all sums not exceeding $100 in the principal. The 2d Section dismisses all suits brought in either the county or Superior Courts for a less sum.]

14. More effectually to prevent the imprisonment of Honest Debtors. [Provides that hereafter no *capias ad satisfaciendum* shall issue, unless Plaintiff, his Agent or Attorney, shall make affidavit in writing, before the Clerk of the Court, in which said judgement may be, or the Justice of the Peace, to whom application is made for such process, that he believes the defendant has not property to satisfy such judgement, which can be reached by a *firce facias*, or has fraudulently concealed his property, money or effects, or is about to remove from the State. Provides further, that no Court in the State shall permit an issue of fraud to be made up and tried, under the provisions of the Act for the relief of Insolvent Debtors—Rev. Statutes, Chap. 58, Sec. 10—unless the Creditor, his Agent, or Attorney, shall file a suggestion in writing, of such fraud or concealment, therein specifying the particulars of such fraud or concealment, and shall annex to the said suggestion, his affidavit, that he verily believes the matters therein stated are true. Provides also, that whenever the Plaintiff, in any judgement, shall be desirous of subjecting the bail of the defendant in said judgement to the payment thereof, such Plaintiff shall be at liberty to proceed in the first instance by *scire facias* against such bail without having previously issued any *capias ad satisfaciendum* against the defendant, but such *scire facias* shall not stand for trial at the appearance term.]

15. In favor of Poor Debtors. [Exempts in addition to the property now by law exempted from Execution, after the first day of July next, the necessary farming tools for one laborer, one bed, bead-stead and covering for every two members of the family, four hogs and all necessary household and kitchen furniture, not to exceed $50 in value. The 2d Section provides, that whenever any poor debtor shall apply for the benefit of this Act, it shall be the duty of the Justice of the Peace to whom such application shall be made, to appoint three respectable freeholders, disinterested an unconnected with the parties, to lay off and assign to such poor debtors, the portion to which he is entitled. The 3rd Section declares null and void and of no effect, all and every conveyance by sale, deed of trust, or otherwise, for the payment of any debt or demand whatsoever, of the property hereby exempted.]

16. To protect the Public Bridges in Tyrrell, Washington and Onslow counties. [Inflicts a fine of $50 for forcibly running any decked vessel, boat or raft against any public Bridge in these counties.]

17. Concerning the Superior Courts of Cleaveland county.

18. Supplemental to an Act passed in 1838, entitled an Act, supplemental to an Act, passed in 1834, to lay off and establish a Road from Morganton to the Tennessee line. [Appoints three Commissioners for the purpose of carrying said Act more effectually into operation.]

19. Assenting to the purchase by the U. States, of certain land in the Town of Wilmington, and ceding the Jurisdiction of North Carolina over the same, under certain limitations and conditions therein contained. [Land on which the New Custom House is erected.]

20. To appoint Commissioners, to view and lay off a Road in the county of Ashe.

21. Supplemental to an Act passed at the present Session of the General Assembly, entitled an Act to amend an Act to incorporate the President, Directots and Company of the Yandkin Toll Bride. [Authorizes a charge of 75 cents for a loaded wagon, drawn by four horses.]

22. To amend an Act entitled an Act, to punish the default of returning Officers, in the election of President and Vice President of the United States, passed 1842–3, Chap. 29. [Directs, that the offence created by the above recited Act, be cognizable in the Superior Courts of Law of the county wherein the defaulting Officer resides.]

23. Concerning the Superior Court of Currituck county. [Relates to the issuing of the Clerk's certificate to the Jury.]

24. To loan to the North Carolina Military Academy at Raleigh, for the use of Cadets thereof the necessary Millitary Arms and Equipments.

25. To prevent the felling of timber in the Creeks and Rivers, within the county of Cabarrus. [Imposes a fine of $10 if any person permits the timber to remain 20 days.]

26. To authorize the foreclosure of the mortgage of the Raleigh and Gaston Road. [Directs the Governor of the State to have all the mortgages on the Road foreclosed at the Spring Term of Wake Superior Court. The Road is then to be sold to the highest bidder, after due advertisement, on the following terms, viz: $25,000 in six months, and the residue of the purchase money divided into four squal instalments, to be paid at intervals of ten months, with interest. The Governor is to bid for the State, the sum of $400,000—a sum sufficient to cover the last Mortgage and interest.]

27. To attach that part of Carteret county, known as Ocracoke, to Hyde county.

28. To authorize the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company to issue Bonds to the amount of $100,000, to redeem a like amount of Bonds issued under the Act, entitled "an Act for the relief of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company." [Pledges the faith of the State for the payment of the Bonds, authorized to be issued. The object of the bill is to relieve the State from the payment of $100.000, as the security of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, before the meeting of the next Legislature, by issuing new Bonds to take up those due, under the Act of 1812, on the first of January 1845 and 1846 respectively. The liability of the State for the Road is not increased by this Act.]

29. More effectually to secure the debts due for Cherokee Lands, and to facilitate the collecting of the same. [Directs the Governor to appoint a Commissioner, to examine the Bonds given by purchasers of Cherokee lands, and ascertain if the Principals are solvent. Also, directs the Governor to cancel all Bonds where the Principals are insolvent, upon condition that the purchasers surrender to the Agent, for the use of the State, possession of the lands, purchased with all the improvements thereon, and a release of all claim to any money paid thereon. Also, gives further indulgence to purchasers.

30. To secure to the citizens of this State, the right of fishing in the navigable waters of the State. [Provides that no person shall fish with seines, nor be interested in fishing, until they shall have resided in this State, twelve months, under a penalty of $100, &c.

31. To prevent obstructions in Hitchcock's creek in the county of Richmond.

32. To amend the 123d chapter of the Act of the Revised Statutes, entitled an Act concerning Wrecks and Wrecked property.—[Changes the Wrecked districts—disqualifies any Pilot to act as a Commissioner of wrecks; allows 2½ per cent. to the Commissioner on the amount of the value of property saved, when not sold by auction.

33. Relating to the Buncombe Turnpike Road in Buncombe and Henderson counties. [Hands working on Roads, only subject to pay 50 cents for failure.

34. To cede a portion of Rutherford county to the county of Cleaveland.

35. To allow the Justices of the Peace of Hyde county, to lay a tax for the purpose of purchasing the Mattamuskeet and Rosebay Turnpike.

36. To amend the Revised Statutes, entitled an Act concerning legacies, Filial portions and distributive shares, and the Revised Statutes, Descents. [Directs that in the division of Intestate's Real Estate, that they shall be charged with the excess in value, which he or she has received, over and above an equal distributive share of their personal estates.

37. To open the Pedee and Yadkin rivers.

38. To amend the 8th section of the 50th chapter of the Revised Statutes, entitled an Act concerning Frauds and Fraudulent Conveyances. [Makes all contracts void for leasing lands for the purpose of digging for gold or other minerals, unless they are made in writing.]

39. Providing for the re-organization of the Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail Road Company. [Directs the Governor to appoint a Commissioner on behalf of this State, to act with the Commissioner appointed by the State of Virginia, who shall expose to public sale the said Road, with all the property, privileges, rights, franchises and immunities belonging to the Road. Gives the right to the State of Virginia, to fix the amount of Capital Stock of the Company thus formed, and declare the number of shares, provided, that said Stock shall not exceed $600,000 nor less than $300,000 nor any share be less than $100, nor more than $200. Provides further, that there shall be no less than twenty Stockholders, no one of whom shall hold more than one half of the Stock. Directs that at any time after the sale herein provided for, and formation of another Company, the Petersburg and Roanoke Rail Road Company shall have privilege to pass over their Bridge on conditions to be settled by the Commissioners.

40. To provide for making a survey from Raleigh and Fayetteville West to the Georgia line. [Directs the Governor, before the third Monday in Nov. 1846, to cause a survey to be made, with a view of making a Turnpike Road.]

41. To amend an Act entitled an Act, to provide for the collection and management of a Revenue for this State. [Returns Insolvent taxables to the Sheriffs.]

42. For a Canal from Cape Fear to Lumber river. [Authorizes the opening of Books in the town of Wilmington, for subscription of stock to the amount of $300,000 in $100 shares.]

43. To amend the Revised Statutes, entitled Religious Societies. [Empowers them to appoint Trustees to hold property and receive donations.]

44. To alter the time of holding the Superior Courts of Law and Equity for the counties of Rockingham and Guilford.

45. To authorize the making a Turnpike Road in Wilkes county, and to incorporate a company for that purpose.

46. Concerning Sheriffs and Constables. [Makes the officer liable for the debt, when due diligence in collecting the same has not been used, notwithstanding the person against whom such claim existed, may be able to pay the same.]

47. Supplemental to an Act passed at the General Assembly of 1842–'43, entitled an Act to lay off and establish a county by the name of McDowell, and to fix the time at which the Superior Courts of Law and Courts of Equity, and two terms of the now Jury Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, shall be held in the counties comprising the 7th Judicial Circuit.

48. To authorize the holding of two additional terms, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, in and for the county of Catawba, at which there shall be no Jury Trials.

49. Concerning Inspectors of Flour. [Authorizes the appointing of an Inspector in the town of Wilmington, by the county Court, who is to hold his office for the term of five years.]

50. To amend the 7th Sec. of the Revised Statutes, entitled Guardian & Ward.

51. To repeal the 8th section of the Revised Statutes, entitled an Act concerning crimes and punishments.

52. Providing for the appointment of Engrossing Clerks. [Gives the appointing power to the two Principal Clerks of the Legislature, and reduces the number to two, whose pay is to be $3 per day.

53. To amend the 58th section of the Revised Statutes, entitled Courts, county and Superior. [Makes it unlawful for any officer to execute any civil process, on any person attending divine worship, during the time of such worship, under a penalty of $5.]

54. To prevent the levying of Executions upon growing crops before they are matured.

55. To revive and continue in force an Act passed in the year 1841, entitled an Act to authorize the laying off and establishing a Turnpike Road from Laxton Lynch's in Rutherford county, to the widow Sail's in Buncombe county.

56. Concerning a Penitentiary. [Declares it proper and expedient to have a decisive expression of public opinion upon the subject, based upon the knowledge that the fund to erect a Penitentiary must be raised by a direct tax, and therefore directs that at the next Election for Members of the General Assembly, every voter, entitled to vote for a member of the House of Commons, shall be at liberty to vote *for* or *against* a Penitentiary.]

57. To regulate the 70th and 71st Regiment of North Carolina Militia.

58. To revive and continue in force an Act passed at the session of 1831-2, entitled an act to re-enact and extend the provisions of an Act passed in the year 1829, chapter 35, entitled an Act to incorporate the Lake Drummond and Orapeak Canal company, chapter 109, entitled an Act to amend an Act passed at the last session of the General Assembly of the State, entitled an Act to incorporate the Lake Drummond and Orapeak Canal company, and for other purposes.

59. To amend the 103d chapter of the Revised Statutes entitled an Act concerning the improvement of Rivers and Creeks, and to prevent obstructions to their navigation.

60. For the relief of the Blind, Deaf and Dumb. [Appropriates $5000 annually out of the Literary Fund, for the education of these unfortunate individuals.]

61. To prevent Free Negroes and Mulattoes from trafficking in ardent spirits. [Directs a fine of $10 for the first offence, and for the second, to be indicted in the Superior Court and fined or imprisoned at the discretion of the Court.]

62. Supplemental to an Act passed by the present General Assembly, entitled an Act to attach that part of Carteret county, known as Ocracoke, to Hyde county.

63. To prevent frauds in levying Executions issued by a single Magistrate, and to encourage and facilitate the practice of taking security for the forthcoming of property seized under Execution. [Makes it the duty of the officer to specify the property levied on, in his bond, and to furnish the security a list of the same, and all the property levied on to be deemed in the custody of the security to the forthcoming bond.

64. To consolidate and amend the Acts heretofore passed on the subject of Common Schools. [Some of the provision are, that the Superintendents shall be appointed by the Court next preceding the first Monday of October in every year, and take office on the first Monday of October, that committees shall be elected on the last Saturday of September in every year, and take office on the 1st Monday in October; that present Superintendent and Committees shall continue in office until others are chosen as required by the Act; that 2½ per cent be allowed Chairman of Superintendents, of the money that may pass through their hands; that this Act shall be printed and distributed among the counties; that all persons over four years shall be allowed to go to the Schools; and that county tax when levied shall not be less than one-half of the estimated amount to be raised from the State.

65. To incorporate the North Carolina Mining, Manufacturing, and Land Association. [Capital not to exceed $100,000 in shares of $100. When $50,000 of the stock is subscribed for, are declared incorporated.]

66. In relation to the State Library. [Defines the duty of the Librarian.

67. Relative to Notaries. [Reduces the fee to 50 cents.

68. To provide for the removal of the obstruction to the navigation of the Roanoke River, occasioned by the erection of the Petersburg Rail Road Bridge, across the same. [Instructs the company to constitute a draw of sufficient capacity to admit of the easy and convenient passage of such Steam Boats and Masted Vessels as navigate Roanoke River.

69. For the more speedy administration of Justice. [Authorises the Judge to appoint a special term of Superior Courts, when the business of the civil docket cannot be done at the regular term.

70. To modify an Act concerning Slaves and Free Persons of color, passed in 1830.

71. To amend the 59th chapter of the Revised Statutes, and 49th section of said Act.—[Relates to the Inspection of Turpentine.]

72. In addition to the Revised Statutes, entitled Wills and Testaments, to amend the same, and to repeal part of the 15th section of the Revised Statutes, entitled Lands of dec'd Debtors. [Authorizes Testator to bequeath every interest, and directs a free construction of Wills.]

73. Concerning the Agents of Cherokee lands. [Directs a duplicate statement of all monies, to be made to the Comptroller.]

74. To amend the 10th section of the 45th chapter of the Revised Statutes. [Authorizes the Court of Equity to appoint the time and place of sale of all property made by a decree of said court.

75. To amend an act passed at the last session of the General Assembly, entitled an act to amend an act concerning Coroners, Revised Statutes, chapter 25, sec. 4. [Gives the power to three Justices of the Peace to appoint a Coroner, where a county is without one, and it shall be necessary for one to act in his official capacity.]

76. To prevent fraudulent voting. [Makes it an indictable offence, leaving the penalty to the Court.

77. To establish and regulate a Turnpike Road in the county of Macon, to be called the Tennessee River Turnpike Road. [Appoints Commissioners to lay off the Road, &c.]

78. To encourage the culture and manufacture of Silk and Sugar among the Cherokee Indians in this State. [Extends to them the provisions of the Act encouraging these articles in this State, passed in the year 1836.]

PRIVATE.

1. An Act to extend the provisions of an Act passed at the session of the General Assembly of 1830–'31, entitled an Act for the relief of such persons as may suffer from the destruction of the records of Hertford county, occasioned by the burning of the Court House and clerks offices of said county. [Extends the provision of the Act to the counties of Montgomery and Stanly.]

2. To incorporate the Franklinsville Guards in the county of Randolph.

3. Making compensation to the Jurors of the county of Hyde.

4. To repeal an Act passed in 1828, so far as it extends to the county of Martin.

5. To incorporate Cross Creek Lodge, No. 4, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in the town of Fayetteville.

6. To prevent the obstruction of fish passing up the creek, called Six Runs, in the county of Sampson.

7. To alter the mode of appointing constables in Tyrrel county. [Gives the appointment to the county court.]

8. To attach a portion of the Militia of the 69th Regiment to the 68th Regiment.

9. Granting to the Superior Courts of the counties of Yancey, Buncombe, Henderson, Macon and Cherokee, original and exclusive jurisdiction in all cases, where the intervocation of a Jury may be necessary.

10. To amend the Act, incorporating the Trustees of Edenton Academy.

11. To incorporate a company of Cavalry in the town of Wilmington, in the county of New Hanover.

12. Authorizing the county court of Lincoln county, to exercise exclusive jurisdiction over the Public Road, which is the dividing line between the counties of Lincoln and Cleaveland.

13. To incorporate the Trustees of the Milton Female Institute in the county of Caswell.

14. To amend an Act, entitled an Act to change the location of the Court House of the county of Montgomery and for other purposes, passed at the session of the General Assembly of 1842–'43 chapter 50.

15. To amend an Act for the better regulation of the town of Mocksville in Davie county. [Provides for the election of commissioners, &c.]

16. To incorporate the town of Monroe, in the county of Union. [Provides for the appointment of commissioners, &c.]

17. To incorporate the town of Marion in the county of McDowell, and to appoint commissioners for the same.

18. To annex a part of Rutherford county to the county of McDowell.

19. To prevent the felling of timber in the water courses of the county of Guilford.

20. To repeal a part of an Act of the General Assembly, of the State of North Carolina, Rev. Stat., chap. 89, sec. 1st, as to the time and manner of electing Wardens of the Poor, so far as relates to the county of Northampton.

21. To authorize the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Beaufort county, to appoint special Justices of the Peace, and making compensation to such Justices for certain services.

22. To amend an Act, entitled an Act to incorporate the Fayetteville Riflemen, of the county of Cumberland, passed in 1842.

23. To incorporate the Phœnix Fire Com- Company in the town of Elizabeth City.

24. To lease a Silver Mine to George Southerland the discoverer, and for other purposes.

25. To amend an Act passed in 1836–'37, to incorporate the Town of Greensboro', in the county of Guilford. [Repeals the Sec. of the Act of 1836–'37.]

26. To incorporate the Fayetteville Library Institute, in the Town of Fayetteville.

27. To protect the Public Bridges in Tyrrell county.

28. To alter the mode of appointing Constables in Beaufort county.

29. To revive an Act for the better regulation of the town of Warrenton, in Warren county.

30. To incorporate the Town of Rockingham, in the county of Richmond.

31. To incorporate a Milling Company in Anson county.

32. To improve the navigation of Cypress creek in Bladen county.

33. To divide the Militia of the county of Anson, into two Regiments.

24. To incorporate a Corps of Cavalry in the county of Chowan.

35. To incorporate Dun Faison Academy, in the county of Duplin.

36. To incorporate Washington Lodge, No. 3, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in the Town of Murfreesborough.

37. To appoint Commissioners for the Town of Ashboro', in the county of Randolph.

38. To provide for the opening and clearing out of Muddy creek and it branches in Stokes county.

39. To incorporate a Volunteer Infantry Company in Washington, Beaufort county.

40. Making compensation to Talis Jurors in the county of Person.

41. To incorporate a corps of Cavalry in the county of Perquimons.

42. To incorporate the Trustees of Morganton Academy.

43. To give to the county Courts of Stanly county, two Jury Terms.

44. To incorporate the Carthage Male and Female Academies, in the county of Moore.

45. To incorporate the Trustees of the Bethania Society and Academy, in Stokes county.

46. For the relief of Samuel Lowers, of Davidson county: (Relieved and exonerated from all pains and penalties of the 14th section of the Revised Statutes, entitled an Act concerning Divorce and Alimony.

47. To establish a new Regiment out of the Militia in the county of Union.

48. To incorporate the Town of Pittsboro', in the county of Chatham.

49. To repeal a part of an Act of the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, Rev. Stat., chap. 89, sec. 1st, as to the time and manner of electing Wardens of the Poor, so far as relates to the counties of Hertford, Tyrrell and Yancey.

50. To amend an Act to incorporate the Town of Shelby, and for other purposes.

51. To authorize the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Pitt county to appoint special Justices of the Peace, and making compensation to such Justices for certain services.

52. To repeal an Act passed in the year 1825, concerning Fire Companies in the town of Fayetteville.

53. To repeal an Act passed in the year 1825, entitled an Act to repeal in part an Act passed in the year 1820, entitled an Act to authorize and empower the Commissioners of the several towns of Fayetteville, Newbern, Wilmington and Tarborough, to organize and keep up Fire Engine Companies.

54. Supplemental to an Act passed at the General Assembly of 1842–3, entitled an Act to lay off and establish a new county by the name of McDowell.

55. To amend an Act passed in 1843, entitled an Act to incorporate the Nantahalah Turnpike Company. [Extends the time for opening books and receiving subscriptions to to the 1st day of March 1845; also, reduces the capital stock from six to three thousand dollars.

56. To incorporate Washington Academy in the county of Duplin.

57. To locate the Court House in the county of Catawba, at the town of Newton.

58. To repeal an Act to repeal the third Sec. of an Act passed in the year 1825, chap. 1272, entitled an Act to direct the manner in which licences shall hereafter be issued to retailers of Spirituous Liquors, so far as regards the counties of Richmond and New Hanover.

50. To apppoint Commissioners for the town of Rockford in the county of Surry.

60. To repeal an Act passed in the year 1842, entitled an Act to repeal an Act to abolish the office of county Trustee in the county of Moore, and for other purposes.

61. To confirm a sale by Jas. W. Gulon, Agent for the State.

62. To authorize the removal of the county seat in Wayne county, from the town of Waynesboro' to the village of Goldsboro'.

RESOLUTIONS.

1. Resolution in favor of Wm. J. Lewis for $24 for carrying a writ of election to Pitt county.

2. Authorizing the Governor to erect Grave Stones at the Graves of Deceased Members of the Assembly.

3. In favor of Jorial Barnett. [Directs the Secretary of State to issue a Grant for 59 Acres of Land in Cherokee county.]

4. In favor of Leonard Ziglar, Sheriff of Stokes county. [Returns $40 for Insolvent Polls.]

5. In favor of Henry Addington. [Directs the Public Treasurer to return him four Bonds executed by him for the sum of $115,39.]

6. In favor of Jas. C. Turrentine, Sheriff of Orange county. [Returns him $300 amount paid by him upon $500,000 value of land tax for the year 1842.]

7. In favor of Wm. Stringer and Green Hill. [Allows five days compensation for assisting in the organization of the Senate.]

8. In favor of Art'r S. Mooring, Sheriff of Martin County. [Returns him $55,50 being one-half of a penalty collected by him from George Staples, for unlawful peddling.]

9. In favor of Wm. Dills of Macon county. [Authorizes the issue of a Grant to said Dill.]

10. In favor of John L. Christian, Sheriff of Montgomery county. [Returns $200 to him, collected for failing to fill the Clerk's Certificate relative to blank licenses.]

11. Relating to Smithville in Brunswick county. [Authorizes the U. S. Officer in command at Fort Johnson, to close up Ellis Street in said Town.]

12. In favor of Wm. T. Bain for $16, as an express for Col. James Watt, one of the Council of State, to attend a meeting of the Council.

13. In favor of the Justices of the Peace of Haywood county. [Grants a reduction of $1462 of the Bonds of John Dillard and others for Cherokee Lands.]

14. In favor of Samuel Walters, of Macon county.
15. In favor of Thomas J. Roane, of Macon county.
16. In favor of John Hill and others.
18. In favor of Morriss R. Tayloe and C. Kephart of Cherokee Co. [Grants them 3,000 acres of land to erect Iron Works on.]
18. In favor of L. H. Marsteller.
19. In favor of Wm. Thompson of Raleigh, for $93 50.
20. Relating to Committee Rooms in the Capitol.
21. In favor of Thos. Wilson, Sheriff of Yancy county for $51 35.
22. In favor of William Davidson, of Mecklenburg county, for $669, 93, being the fourth part of a Judgement obtained by him against the Catawba Navigation Company, in which the State is a Stockholder.
23. In favor of Thomas W. Rooker. [Directs the Adjutant General not to proceed against him for failing to make return to the Brigadier General.
24. In favor of Michael Francis, Esq.
25. Relating to the Statue of Washington. [Directs the Governor to cause the fragments of the statuo of Washington, to be removed to the room of the State Library.
26. In favor of the Commissioners of Raleigh. [Authorizes them to get building stones from the State's Quarry.
27. In favor of the Door-keepers of both Houses, for $25 extra.
28. In favor of Thomas M. Cash, of Ala., for $200, being the amount of the Governor's Proclamation fer a fugitive.
29. In relation to a National Flag.
30. In favor of John H. Wheeler, Public Treasurer.
31. Appropriating $1000, for purchase of Furniture for the Governor's House.
32. Relative to re-building of the Branch Mint at Charlotte. [Memorializes Congress for an appropriation to re-build the Mint.
33. In favor of Adman Van Bokkelin, for $500, for the storage and package of Public Arms.
34. Relating to the interchange of documents. (Approves of the proposition of the Legislature of South Carolina, and recommends its universal adoption.)
35. Authorizing the Governor to employ Counsel in all cases, where the interest of the State requires it.
36. Authorizing R. W. Ashton to enclose a State lot in the city of Raleigh.
37. In favor of Justin Martendale, for $4 55.
38. In favor of the Commissioners of the town of Wilmington and others, for $827 28.
39. In favor of John H. Averett, Sheriff of Onslow county, $200, being the amount recovered against him.
40. In favor of Reeder & Lougee, for $9 50.
41. In favor of William Ennett for $25 for carrying a writ of Election to Onslow county.
42. Authorizing the Governor to foreclose the Mortgages executed, by the Clubfoot and Harlow Creek Canal Company.
43. In favor of the Students of the Raleigh Academy. [Loans 50 Muskets.
44. Relating to Cherokee Indians residing in North Carolina. [Requests our Senators and Representative in Congress, to use their influence to obtain a speedy settlement of the just claims of the Cherokee Indians residing in this State.
45. Concerning the printing of the Inaugural Addresses of the Governor of this State.
46. Relating to estimates of allowances.
47. Resolution directing the Secretary of State to receive proposals for enclosing the Capitol Square, with a stone Wall, and an Iron Railing fence, and submit the same to the next Legislature.
48. Resolution relating to the History of the State. [Directs the Governor to collect information on the subject.]

A Merry Bridal.

The annexed pleasant account of a village wedding is from a late English journal, which feelingly dwells upon a delightful scene calculated to gladden the heart and to excite the gentler sympathies of human nature. The winsome daughter of the pastor of Doddlestone was to be married to a promising young clergymen, and the inhabitants of the parish loving all parties determined to make the nuptials an occasion for a joyous festivity.—The bonny bride is said to have been loving and beloved by all, and to have deserved to have a halo of happiness cast around the day of her bridal.—The account of the rural fete proceeded as follows:

By the dawning of the happy morn, every approach to the village, to the parsonage, to the church, bore testimony to the exertions, to the taste, to the gratitude, the respect, and the affection of the parishioners. Arches of evergreens, decorated with flowers, emblems, and appropriate mottoes met the eye in every direction, so that, when the bridal procession issued from the house the numerous assemblage of those who had thus toiled in their labor of love was at once gladdened by the surprise and gratification which this, their testimony of their respect, afforded. In the best spirit that could make a due return for such exertions, the procession, consisting of twelve couples, walked through part of the village to the church, amidst the hearty congratulations and prayers of many hundreds who crowded to the church to witness the gratifying ceremony which was most impressively performed by Rev. Federick Harris, the brother of the bridegroom. Never was there a more impressive scene than what that simple village church then presented. The relations, the friends, the neighbors, the companions, the rustics watching, with the deepest earnestness, every word of the service, and applying it to her whom they all had known from her cradle. In the evening a festival was got up by the whole parish, headed by Mr. Dodd, of Doddlestone Hall, and his kind and amiable family, whose exertions had been indefatigable. The whole parish might truly be said to be present; and, under a tent, most tastefully fitted up, a universal tea drinking, most liberally supplied, refreshed the gladsome and happy assemblage, to which the reverend gentleman, with his family and friends, resorted. The heartiness and affectionate enthusiasm which hailed them exceeded all description, and the evening was passed there upon the green turf with as much joyousness and pleasure as suited so happy an occasion and the expression of every kind and grateful feeling.

THE FIRST DUEL.—The first duel fought in New England, was at Plymouth, June 18, 1623, between Ed. Doty and Ed. Leister, servants to two of the Mayflower company. It was fought with sword and dagger, and both were wounded, one in the hand, and the other in the thigh. For this murderous offence, they were sentenced to be tied neck and heels, and be kept in that condition twenty four hours, without food or drink. After suffering the penalty ten hours the pain became so severe that the sentence was remitted on promise of amendment. A few such examples in the dueling region of our country, would, we think, make fighting for "honor," unfashionable.

The ladies of aldermen refused to be called the mothers of the city, on the ground that maternity implies age.

A false friend is like the shadow on a dial, which appears in fine weather, but vanishes at the approach of a cloud.

"We part to meet no more," as the turtle soup said to the platter when an alderman entered the room.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Friday, January 24, 1845.

Correction.

In our article of last week on the subject of the mail we were in error, in saying that the Post Master General insisted that there was a contract existing between the Company and the Department, commencing on the 1st of January, 1844. It should have been the 1st of July, 1843. In the Savannah Republican of the 18th instant, a long letter from the Post-Master General, dated the 6th instant, and addressed to the President of the Company, is published, giving his views on the pending controversy. In this letter, the Post Master General says he must decline the proposition of the directors, submitting the existence and validity of a contract to a lawyer, to be named by Messrs. Haywood and McKay. He says he has consulted the only legal officer (i. e. the Attorney General,) whose counsel he is authorized to take in the matter, and that he has decided that a contract does exist. How the matter stands just now, we are not informed.

Drowned.

In this town, on Monday last, a man by the name of Samuel Stringer, was taken out of the dock at Jenkins' wharf. From his appearance, it was evident that he had been drowned some time, perhaps four or five weeks ago. We understand that the unfortunate deceased was an intemperate man; and it is supposed that he met with his untimely end, whilst in a state of intoxication. The verdict of the Jury of Inquest, was "accidental drowning."

☞In to-day's Journal, will be found a communication on the subject of establishing a Cotton Factory in this place. Our correspondent's letter reached us at such a late period, that we have merely time to insert it this week. In our next number, we shall endeavor to answer his interrogatories. Will not some of our friends in town, who are acquainted with the matters on which our correspondent seeks information, furnish us with the facts, &c.? The improvement of our town, we think, ought to interest all.

There are many political causes which tend to retard the improvement of our Southern towns and cities. One of the greatest causes, however, of the languor and decay so much complained of, is the want of spirit and enterprise.

Pennsylvania.

The Hon. Daniel Sturgeon, (Dem.) has been re-elected by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, to fill a seat in the Senate of the United States of America, for the next six years, from the 4th of March next. A capital choice.

The Hon. J. M. Clayton has been elected U. S. Senator for six years, by the Legislature of Delaware.

The Hon. R. Johnson has been elected to the U. S. Senate for six years, by the Maryland Legislature.

The Hon. D. Webster has been, elected to the United States Senate for six years, by the Legislature of Massachusetts.

The Duel.

We were at fault in our prediction of last week, that "no powder would be burnt" between Messrs. Yancey & Clingman. From the *Baltimore Sun* of Saturday last, we clip the following account of this matter:

MESSRS. YANCY AND CLINGMAN.—*Bloodless Duel.*—Our city in the first part of the week, was filled with rumors of an expected duel, which it was said was about to take place between Messrs. Yancy, of Alabama, and Clingman of North Carolina, both members of the present Congress. The expected meeting took place on Tuesday afternoon last, all the efforts of the friends of the parties up to the last moment being ineffectual to produce a reconciliation, or any adjustment of the difficulty. The several parties, principals, seconds and the personal friends of each, assembled by preconcerted arrangement in the vicinity of Beltsville yesterday morning, and in the afternoon the meeting took place in a field on the right of the old Washington road, something less than 12 miles this side of that city. The weapons selected by the challenged party, were pistols, and the distance at which they fought was ten paces. A single shot was exchanged, after which the hostility of the combatants yielded before the urgent intervention of friends, a reconciliation took place, they shook hands, put up the hair triggers, took the afternoon train for Washington, and returned to their more appropriate duties once more. A detailed statement of particulars may be expected, we presume, in a day or two, through the Washington press, from the parties engaged in the affair.

All have become convinced that no man has been more grossly misrepresented than has Mr. STANLY, by some of his political oppponents.

The above is from the pen of the editor of the Independent. Well it is really funny to hear the editor talk in this style, when every one knows that the very same man abused Mr. Stanly like a pickpocket in 1840. Mr. Stanly behaved himself like a gentleman while Speaker of the House, and he has found that the Democrats in that body, were capable of appreciating the good behaviour of an opponent. They awarded him a vote of thanks.

The bar of the tavern leads to the bar of the bench, and the prison bar speedily follows.

The "Fat Friar" of the Raleigh Independent.

It was our hope, as well as our desire, when we assumed the duties of the editorial chair, that we might be enabled to perform those duties without embroiling ourself in personal quarrels with our brethren of the craft. Being of opinion that bickerings of this kind, between the members of the corps editorial, were neither calculated to further the principles which we advocate, nor to subserve the cause of good morals; and it being, at the same time, repugnant to our own feelings, we have, for the short period, during which we have had the pleasure of communing with our friends through the columns of the "Journal," entirely abstained from any participation in such a course. But the editor of the Raleigh *Independent*, in the last number of his paper, in which he attempts a reply to our article, published in the "Journal" of the 10th inst., having seen fit to make a personal attack upon us, we are compelled, however reluctantly, to deviate for once, from the course we had prescribed for ourself. We hope our readers will bear with us while we quote a paragraph from the *Independent:*

"It is pleasant to hear the editor say he will not disgrace his columns with certain language.—As he is of a fresh and green importation of patriotism and manners, we dare say the 'natives' about the Cape-Fear region will be much edified by his exposition of republican doctrines and courtly demeanor, imbibed under the shadow of the British Throne, graced by a lady, too. An Irishman of 21 years of age, or thereabouts, who has been, probably, two or three years in the country, & in that time had great experience in political life, having belonged to both parties, must be a first rate exponent of Polkite notions, and a very competent judge for his party of the propriety of language among the untutored and unpolished 'natives' of this republic."

Here the Editor of the *Independent*, our readers will perceive, has made a very personal attack upon us. He has thought proper to commence the war, and he must bide the consequences. The first charge which the Editor of the *Independent* makes is, that we are not a native of America. He says we are "of a fresh and green importation of patriotism and manners,—"that we have been but two or three years in this country." That we were not born on the shores of America, is a fact which we neither desire to conceal nor deny.—But that we are at present a citizen of the U. States in the fullest and broadest sense of that term, is a fact equally certain. Having come to the shores of America at an early period in life, on the implied invitation of the whole People of this country, and having religiously complied with all the legal solemnities prescribed by the Constitution and laws of our adopted country, and having been declared by the highest Judicial tribunal in our own State, to be a citizen *de jure et de facto*, the attempt of the *mercenary hireling* Editor of the *Independent* to injure us by dragging before the public, through the medium of his filthy sheet, our un-"native" birth, is a specimen of gratuitous meanness, which, although it cannot effect us, still serves to exhibit, in bold relief, the base and malignant spirit of its author. If it be a crime to be born in Ireland, as the *Independent* insinuates, it was one which we could not avoid. But is it a crime? We will leave the manes of those Irishmen, who, in the darkest hour that ever frowned on human hopes, "pledged their lives and fortunes" with their illustrious compatriots, when nearly a century ago, they set their hands and seals to that immortal instrument which made us what we are—we will leave to the venerated shades of those Irishmen, who rallied around the standard of Washington, and poured out their life-blood in the struggle which gave us a name and a place among the nations of the earth, to answer this question. But again the Editor of the *Independent* says we are only "21 years old, or thereabouts." True, we are a young man, and doubtless inexperienced: but we hope, that as years creep upon us, we may not be numbered among those, who like the Editor of the *Independent*, despite the monitions of experience, and without the excuse which may always be pleaded in palliation of the indiscretions of youth, continue to grow more and more reckless and unprincipled, as time decorates their heads with the grey hairs of advancing old age. Again, the Editor of the *Independent* says that we have belonged to both parties. This comes with a good grace indeed, from a man whose venal pen, the intelligent portion of both parties in this State well know, will always be wielded in favor of that cause—the advocacy of which will bring in the greatest quantity of dollars and cents. But since the Editor of the *Independent* has been pleased to tell the world who and what we are, perhaps he would permit us, in a modest way, to ask who and what he is? Is the "*Fat Friar*" of the *Independent* the same Thomas Loring whom the Democratic party in the county of New-Hanover took by the hand some years since, rather as an act of charity than otherwise, and for whom they purchased a Press? Is he the same individual whom it took by the hand at a period when his own vices, (not the vices "of 21 years old, or thereabouts,") had degraded him so low, that he was incapable of doing any thing for himself, and who, on his betrayal of that party, some two years ago—being KICKED out of it somewhat unceremoniously—has taken refuge among those whom he had abused as men were never before abused, and who now, viper like, turns his envenomed fangs against the bosom, where his torpidity was warmed into life? Is this "Fat Friar" of the *Independent* the same Thos. Loring, whom his now loving (and we supposed beloved [?]) Federal brother, Jno. M. Morehead, in a speech which he made in Wilmington, during the campaign of '40, told the congregated multitude, was a low, miserable, contemptible play acter who had been repeatedly fished out of the gutters of that place, in a state of beastly inebriety? Is he the same Thomas Loring who was in Wilmington at that time, and who endeavored to get a certificate that such had not been the case, but could'nt? But the Editor says we are "a green and fresh importation of patriotism and manners." And who are you, Thomas Loring? Are not you an imported Yankee from the great State of Massachusetts—a rank old Federalist, who supported and voted for John Q. Adams, and who, since your "importation" into this State, have been by times, mountebank Baptist Preacher, Pedagogue and hireling Editor, just as the love of lucre might beacon you on, and now the miserable tool of a party to perform its dirty work—the respectable members of which despise you even while they employ you. And now, Thomas Loring, we have done with you. Henceforth we shall not notice any thing which may come from such a foul source.

In closing, we ask pardon of our readers for thus trespassing on their patience, with this long personal article. We will now step to our wash-stand, and perform an ablution with the earnest hope that we may not again be called on to perform a similar disagreeable, but unavoidable piece of work.

CONGRESS.

Our latest dates from Washington, advise us that the Texas question is still under the anxious consideration of both branches of the national Legislature. On this subject, we copy the following from the Richmond Enquirer:

"*The Signs are Brightening.*—We understand that a caucus of the Republican members was held at Washington on Saturday night. A fine spirit prevailed. They have adopted with great unanimity, the proposition for bringing Texas in as a State—she retaining her lands, and paying her own debts, &c. The scheme selected was pretty much the same with Mr. Foster's, of the Senate—on the same general principle with Tibbatt's, Dromgoole's and Niles's—with some little variation perhaps from all of them. We understand, the prospect at Washington is, that some bill will pass the House of Representatives in a few days; after the whole subject had been re-committed by the Committee, toward the close of the week. Who can doubt the Senate? Surely, they cannot, will not resist the will of the people, and counteract the great interests of the whole Union?"

We do from our hearts, hope that this important question may be settled during the present session of Congress. We call the attention of our readers to the bill introduced by our distinguished Senator, Mr. Haywood, in the Senate, for the purpose of effecting annexation. Some difference of opinion exists between the members of the Democratic party, as to the mode in which this important acquisition should be made. Some think that by treaty is the proper mode; others think that joint resolution is the better mode; some think she ought to be admitted as a State, while others think she ought to be acquired as a territory. The Northern members insist that the question of slavery should be settled, before we acquire her at all. Mr. Haywood's bill is intended to obviate all these difficulties. It is evidently introduced as a compromise between the two great sections of the Union. Mr. Haywood made a speech upon its introduction which we have not yet seen, owing to the failure of the last Globe, but of which our exchange papers speak in terms of the highest praise. We shall notice it as soon as it arrives.

In the Senate, on the 16th inst., the bill from the House, to establish a uniform time for holding the election for electors of President and Vice President, was passed. The bill was amended by the Senate, fixing Tuesday after the first Monday of November, as the day on which to hold the election.

Mr. McNulty, Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives, was dismissed from that office on Thursday, the 18th inst. He had become a defaulter in some considerable amount. The vote for his dismission was almost unanimous.

Mr. Haywood's Bill.

Bill to provide for the Annexation of Texas to the United States, and to restore the ancient limits of the republic:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and immediately after the date of the final adoption of the compact which shall be made by the supreme authorities of the United States and the supreme authorities of the Republic of Texas for ceding and annexing the territories of the said last mentioned republic unto the United States of America, the ordinance passed on the 13th July, 1787, and entitled "An ordinance for the government of the territory of the United States north west of the river Ohio," shall be, and it is hereby, extended over, applied to, and re-enacted, as to the whole of the territory which shall be ceded or annexed as aforesaid; and it shall be the duty of the President of the United States to execute the same in each of the districts created therein, according to the constitution and laws of the United States. And the said ordinance, *mutatis mutandis*, shall be and remain as articles of compact between the United States and the people thereof and of the said territory, to be ceded and annexed as aforesaid, and of each district thereof, and the people of the said territory and districts, unalterable unless by common consent, as the same was heretofore declared to be the articles of compact between the United States and the people thereof, and the said north west territory and the people thereof, subject, however, to the following conditions, alterations, limitations, and restrictions, to be engrafted in the said compact of annexation and cession according to their substance, as the said compact may hereafter be formed and adopted by the supreme authorities of the United States and the republic of Texas, to wit:

First. The said compact of cession and annexation, when made as aforesaid, to provide for making all the territories ceded and annexed to the United States subject to the constitution of the U. States; and to such alterations as shall be lawfully made therein, and to all the acts and ordinances of the U. States in congress assembled, conformable to the said constitution now in force, or hereafter to be enacted.

Second. The said compact of cession and annexation, when made, to provide further for the division of said territory into two parts or districts, by a line to be agreed for, and running as near as may be from east to west along the 34th degree of north latitude; and all the territory lying on the south of said line shall be one territory, to be known and called by the name of "The Southern Territory of the United States," and all the territory lying on the north of said line, shall be added to the whole of the lands belonging to the United States, adjoining the said upper and northern part of Texas, and which are south of the 42d degree of north latitude, and these to be another territory, to be known and called by the name of "The Territory of Nebraska;" *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to impair, annul, or in any manner to interfere with the rights of Indians, or the existing obligations of the United States to any Indian tribe whatsoever.

Third. The said compact of cession and annexation, when made as aforesaid, to provide further for the future formation in said territories of at least two States, and if more than two, then of four States, and if more than four, then of six States, to be hereafter admitted into the United States of America. But one half of the number of the States so to be formed, shall be situate in the said territory of Nebraska, and the other half of the number of said States so to be formed to be situate in the said southern territory of the United States

Fourth. The said compact of cession and annexation, when made as aforesaid, to provide further that the 8th section of the act passed by the United States in Congress assembled, and approved 6th March, 1820, in the following words, commonly called the "Missouri Compromise," to wit: "SECTION 8. *And be it further enacted*, That in all that territory ceded by France to the United States, under the name of Louisiana, which lies north of 36 degrees and 30 minutes north latitude, not included within the limits of the State contemplated by this act, slavery and involuntary servitude, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes, whereof the parties shall have been duly convicted, shall be, and is hereby, forever prohibited: *Provided always*, That any person escaping into the same, from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed in any State or Territory of the United States, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or service as aforesaid," shall be in full force, *mutatis mutandis*, whilst there is a territorial government over so much of the territories to be ceded and annexed to the U States as aforesaid as may be situate in the Territory of Nebraska as aforesaid, in lieu of, and as a substitute for, the article in the aforesaid ordinance of 1787, entitled "article 6;" but the said article 6th, and the said 8th section of the act approved 6th March, 1820, shall neither be imposed upon, or in any manner be applied to, the rest of the territory to be ceded and annexed to the United States, nor to any portion thereof, nor to the Territories and States to be formed therein.

Fifth. The said compact of cession and annexation, when made as aforesaid to provide further that the people residing or coming into that part of the Territory of Nebraska which shall be ceded to the United States by the compact of cession and annexation as aforesaid, shall not forfeit nor lose any of the property recognized as such by the laws of Texas, by force of said compact or of this act until a reasonable time has been allowed to them for removing the same, to be provided by said compact of cession or annexation.

Sixth. The said compact of cession and annexation, when made as aforesaid, to provide further, as between the U. States and the people thereof, and the said republic of Texas and the people thereof, for a full, entire, absolute and perpetual release and cession to the United States, of all the right, title, possession, jurisdiction, empire, and domain of the said last mentioned republic in, to, and over the whole territory of Texas, with its appurtenances, be the same more or less, at such price, and upon such terms of payment, and with such stipulations in addition as may be right and proper in respect thereto, and to all the other property, and in respect to the debts, of the republic of Texas, according to what may be approved and finally sanctioned by the supreme authorities of both nations. But so that all that part of the territory of Texas, which was once ceded to the U. States by the French Republic, under the name of *Louisiana*, by the treaty between the United States and said French Republic, signed at Paris, and dated 30th April, 1803, shall be retroceded and re-annexed to the United-states forever; and yet in such manner as will leave the United-states at perfect liberty, without any breach of faith to Texas, or the people thereof, to settle, by negotiation or otherwise, at the discretion of the United states, with any other nation, (not a party to such compact,) any claim of jurisdiction with, in, and over any portion of the said territories which may happen to lie within the reputed boundaries of Louisiana, as ceded by the French republic in the treaty aforesaid, signed 30th April 1803; and also, at their discretion hereafter to settle, by negotiation or otherwise, the boundaries between the said republic of Texas and any other nation. The time and manner of said negotiation and settlement to be determined upon by the lawful authority of the United-states, without the intervention of Texas and the people thereof.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the said compact, when made, may provide further, by the mutual agreement of the supreme authorities of the United-states and the republic of Texas, for all and every other matter or thing within their constitutional power, of and concerning the premises, not inconsistent with the spirit and true intent of the provisions hereby made for giving and declaring the legislative assent to the same, and which may be proper and necessary for restoring the ancient limits of the United-states, as they were claimed and avowed by the United-states, after the aforesaid treaty with the French republic, signed 30th April, 1803. And the public faith of the nation is hereby pledged to enact such other and further laws as are or may be necessary and proper for executing the same without unreasonable delay: *Provided*, that nothing shall be required inconsistent with the power of the United-states, nor in plain violation of the reasonable and just rights of other nations, to be judged of by the United-states, nor adverse to the true meaning of this act.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That as soon as may be, after the final adoption of any compact for the cession or annexation of the territories aforesaid to the United-states by the supreme authorities of both nations, if any such compact is made and adopted as aforesaid, the President of the United states shall nominate and appoint the officers, and cause the governments to be organized in the districts or territories aforesaid, according to the provisions of the ordinance of 1787 aforesaid, as modified by this act; and until that can be done conveniently, the whole of the said territories shall be governed by such officers and such authority as may be agreed upon in the said compact between the republic of Texas and the United-states.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall be the duty of the President of the United-states to issue his proclamation, and thereby to put into full force and effect, the provisions of this act as soon as may be, after any compact of cession and annexation shall have been adopted by the supreme authorities of the United-states, and the supreme authorities of the republic of Texas. And this act shall from thenceforth take effect, without condition, as upon the day that the provisions of such compact shall go into operation as the supreme law of the United-states, and not before.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That nothing contained in this act shall be construed so as to prevent the Congress of the United-states from "admitting Texas as a new state into this Union," during the present or any future session; nor from admitting as a new state, into this Union, any part of the territory of Texas; nor shall it be construed into any expression of assent or dissent to such a law, nor as the expression of any opinion as to the proper and constitutional mode of making the compact herein alluded to; but the same is left to the decision of the competent authorities of the United-states, who may be called upon to propose or ratify the same in all respects as if this act had not passed.

Mexican Affairs.

The affairs of this unhappy republic are still in a miserably unsettled condition.—By an extra from the office of the New Orleans Courier, dated the 9th inst., we were led to believe that her troubles were fast drawing to a close—that a bloodless revolution was almost consummated. In that extra, it was stated that General Parades had met the tyrant, Santa Anna, at the city of Puebla, with an army of 8000, and that although Santa Anna was at the head of 13,000 men, yet, as a good many of his troops became disaffected, he was defeated by Parades. It was also stated, that the "tyrant" had fled from Mexico, and that Federalism was every where triumphant. From the N. O. Picayune, of a subsequent date, (14th instant,) the above is contradicted by later arrivals from Mexico; that Santa Anna, instead of having been defeated and taken to flight, was still at the head of a considerable force.—A correspondence had taken place between the provisional President of Mexico, Gen. Herrera, and Santa Anna, but to no effect. The former (Santa Anna.) was advancing upon the Capital, the citizens of which, were taking every step to retard his progress. The roads leading to the city of Mexico, were torn up: the citizens were enrolling themselves, and digging trenches, and throwing up works for the defence of the capital. A romantic story is told in connection with the present President of Mexico and his wife, which we take from the Charleston Mercury:

A Factory Girl.—The Kennebec Journal gives the following description of the romantic adventures of a New England "factory girl:"

"Miss Irene Nichols, daughter of Mr. Nathaniel Nichols, of Monmouth, Kennebec Co., while at work in a factory in Dorchester, Mass., some four years since, was offered very liberal wages to go to Mexico, and engage in a factory just established there. She, with 8 others, accepted the offer. While there, she became acquainted with Herrera, the present revolting and successful General, with whom she contracted marriage. She made a visit to her friends in Maine, last summer, during which, she received frequent letters from Herrera. She left here in July or August last, for Mexico, via New York, where she obtained a license, and was united in marriage to Gen. Herrera, by his representative, the General not being able to leave Mexico—a step rendered necessary, as the parties were both Protestants, and could not be married in Mexico, a Catholic country. Herrera is now President of Mexico, having his head-quarters at the national palace in the city, and this Kennebec "Factory Girl" now revels in the Halls of the Montezumas.' Gen. Herrera is of German extraction, and we are given to understand is an ardent admirer of the institutions of this country, and would not be opposed to the union of Mexico with the United States. A society, extensive in its ramifications, already exists in Mexico, with a view to the accomplishment of such a project."

Later from Europe.

The packet ship *Garrick*, from Liverpool, arrived at New York on Wednesday last, bringing dates from London of the 11th and from Liverpool of the 12th December. The Cotton market had improved; the sales were large and an advance of ⅛d per lb. established.

It will be seen that the French loan of 200,000,000 of francs (a little over $40.000.000) had been taken by the Rothschils and de St. Didier & Baudon.

The weather had been uncommonly cold for the season, both in England and on the Continent. The river Elbe was closed with ice.

Mr. Clay's Postage.—We see a paragraph going the rounds, which states that Mr. Clay has been subjected to a tax of $10.000 postage, during the recent Presidential campaign. The statement is untrue. Mr. Clay's postage did not amount to $1.000—nor $500, nor $400, including papers, pamphlets, and letters, during the whole of last year. This we say upon good information.—*Madisonian.*

Hard Times—Dreadful Panic!—A lot in Wall street, N. Y., 40 feet front, belonging to the Wall street Presbyterian Church, was sold some days ago for $60,000, or $1500 per front foot.

New mode of Electing the President and Vice President.—The Washington correspondent of the Richmond Whig makes the following proposition: "The President's election shall be held as now, except that the Electoral College of each State shall be bound to choose from among its own citizens a candidate, and send up his name hither to the Senate, in presence of which all the names (say 26) shall then be placed in an urn, from which the first drawn shall be the President, the second drawn, Vice President." We have no opinion whatever of such a proposition.

Philadelphia Spirit of the Times.

Any change is better for the Whigs than the chance of getting the vote of the people.—*Ex. Paper.*

A man is a social animal, solitary confinement is unnatural. It is like taking the bread of the wind.

A Quaker licked his son for imitating the crowing of a cock, as it showed a disposition to become a play actor.

RICHMOND, Va., 21st Jan'y, 1845.

To the Editor of the Wilmington Journal:

Dear Sir: Being anxious to invest some capital in a Cotton Factory, and feeling a deep interest in the welfare and prosperity of the "Good Old North State," I take the liberty of addressing you this letter of enquiry, propounding a few interrogatories which you will please answer at your earliest convenience.

I am one of those who think the active employment of capital in our own Southern Towns and Cities, one of the best modes of countervailing the injurious effects of the monopolies of our Northern brethren.

Possessing, as we do, the means of growing the raw material at our own doors, and furnishing for our own People, ample and sure means of subsistence, it is a matter of no little wonder that the spirit of enterprise, which has ever characterized your flourishing Town, has never been directed in the channel to which it seems to me, the interests of your community so imperiously demands. It may be, however, that there are impediments in the way, of which I am ignorant, and of which your answers to my enquiries may inform me:

1st. What depth of water is there on your Bar?

2d. Are the shoals in the Cape Fear, below Wilmington, entirely removed, and can any Vessel that crosses the Bar, proceed directly to Town, or do you have to light her up?

3d. Is there in the vicinity of Wilmington any Rock, of which a Factory might be built; if so, of what kind, how near your Town, and how far from the river?

4th. What is the amount of Cotton bro't to your Town annually, from all quarters, and how much, if any, is Sea Island?

5th. Is Wilmington regarded as healthy, or otherwise, for white laborers, during the summer months?

6th. Is there in the vicinity of Wilmington, any water course upon which a Factory might be placed? If so, what fall of water.

The object I have in view, in thus troubling you with the above questions, is to inform myself of the advantages your Town would offer for the investment of capital, confidently hoping your enterprising citizens would readily co-operate with me, in the execution of a work, so well calculated to advance its prosperity.

RICHMOND.

Editor Dining Out.

Quite a distinguished citizen of our city, and one of the members of the corps editorial, made a short excursion into the country last Sunday, where they revelled some hours among the breeses, and finally returned at 3 or 4 o'clock, with appetites, it may easily be imagined, nicely sharpened for the enjoyment of a good dinner. After imbibing a glass of wine bitters on the St. Charles, our friend of the scissors and quill was invited by his companion to join him in a quiet dinner at his own domicil.

"I have nothing nice," said he, "for I did'nt think we should reach home in time to dine, but I reckon I can make up something that will answer the demands of hunger for the nonce."

"Oh, I am not particular," replied the editor, "anything will answer my purpose; I am one of those, you know, whose wants are very easily supplied."

Shortening the way, by easy and familiar chat, they at last reached the gentleman's dwelling and at the summons of the bell, a favorite female servant came to the door, with her shining ebony face wreathed gaily in smiles. Whispering a few words in her master's ear, almost as soon as he had crossed the threshold, he exclaimed—

"You don't say so! what are they?"

Now, the editor thought by no means hard of hearing, did not quite distinctly understand the reply, or the reason that he did not wish to listen to what appeared to be a private colloquy. He thought, however, that, the remainder of the conversation was about as follows:

"A pair of fine ducks," said the servant.

"You don't say so," returned his host, "well, now, I am satisfied; who would have thought that. Go into the parlor," said he to his guest, "I'll join you there in about five minutes."

The editorial gentleman quietly wended his way alone to the parlor, wondering in his own mind why such unusual disturbance about the dinner should be made, in a house where every thing was generally conducted in the most simple and unostentacious manner possible; but nevertheless, scarcely felicitating himself upon the fact that the dinner he was to enjoy was far more inviting than it had been represented. Five, ten, fifteen minutes had elapsed, and his host did not present himself; he fumbled over the pictures and books on the table; played awhile with the poodle dog, which was taking a nap on the sofa, half whistled a tune or two, hummed the fraction of a psalm, and was finally found gazing on a painting of Mary Mandalen, to discover new beauties, when his entertainer made his appearance, just exactly the happiest looking man the editor had ever stumbled upon.

"Excuse my detaining you," said he, "but you heard what Betty said at the door?"

"Oh, yes," replied the editor.

"A pair of 'em, by Jove!"

"So I understood her to say."

"And a finer pair I never saw, though I say it who should not; as plump, as fair and as bright as I ever laid my eyes on; come join me in a drink."

Adjourning to the side board, they filled their glasses, the editor gave,

"Here's to them."

"Good!" said the host, "here's to them!"

The editor was slightly astonished, for his friend's way of rejoicing over the ducks was quite singular—he tossed off his wine and commenced promenading the room, rubbing his hands, chuckling and occasionally giving vent to a guffaw.

"A pair—who'd have thought it; and all doing so nicely too!" was his exclamation.

"How are you having them fixed?" inquired his visitor.

"Oh, I leave that to the women of course, I don't meddle with that business."

"But it's a pity, considering they are so very fine; that you hav'nt another friend or two to dine with you!"

"Pardon me, I forgot, I am compelled to ask you to go somewhere else for your dinner."

"To do what?"

"To dine somewhere else! you see all is in confusion, the servants all as busy as bees, it was so unexpected—in fact, I did'nt think it would come off for a week."

"Come off!—what do you mean!"

"Why the affair up stairs?"

"And what the devil is the affair up stairs!"

"Why, I thought you heard what the girl said at the door!"

"So I did—she said you had a fine pair of ducks for dinner."

"Fine pair of what!"

"Of ducks?"

"Fine devils! she told me that while we had been absent, my wife had presented me with a fine pair of twins, both boys."

* * * * * * *

The last we heard of the poor editor, he was partaking of a plate of soup—"solitary and alone"—at a restaurant in Charles street.

New Orleans Cresent City.

From the North Carolinian.

Fire In Fayetteville.

About 5 o'clock on yesterday (Friday) morcing, an alarm of fire was given, and a two story frame house, owned by Daniel Baker, Esq., and occupied as a store by Thos. J. Anderson, was discovered to be fully on fire, from top to bottom. Before it could be arrested, a small new framed house next door, owned by Mr. D. Carver, took fire, which burnt rapidly, and made it necessary to blow up the next small frame, a new house owned by Dr. Carver, Sen. The block of two brick houses, owned by Mr. Zadock Borrough, and occupied by himself and Mr. David McDuffie, as stores, were burnt to the bare walls. The house next the bricks, occupied by Mr. Thos. Lutterloh, was saved by great exertions. Mr. Lutterloh's goods are much damaged and wasted, but were insured. Mr. Burrough's houses were insured for $1000, worth $1500. He and Mr. McDuffie lost considerable by waste and damage of goods. Thos. J. Anderson lost everything in his store, as did also both the Messrs. Carvers. Everything was done that could be done, considering the miserable organization, and want of unanimity, (of which we shall speak hereafter,) to save the property.

It is with regret that we mention that a valuable citizen, Mr. Hervey Leete, was dangerously wounded by some timbers of the house that was blown up. He is said to be on the recovery. The wound is on the back part of the skull, in a very vital part. It is to be hoped he is out of danger.

Many suppose the fire an act of incendiarism.

Daring Outrage.

On Thursday night last, about 10 o'clock, Mr. *Joseph Holloman* and Mr. *Hudson Bailey*, citizens of the adjacent county of Johnson, passing through the streets of this city, were set upon by two desperadoes, for the purpose, as is alleged, of robbery. However, this may be, it is certain that they were cruelly beaten with bludgeons, thrown down and trampled upon, and one of them Mr. *Holloman*, stabbed. The Intendant of Police issued his Warrant next morning against *Lewis Dunning* (late of Orange) and *Matthew Johnson*, of this City.—After undergoing an examination, they were held to bail for their appearance at the Superior Court of Wake, to answer the charge of Assault and Batetry, with intent to kill, failing to give which, they were fully committed. But a new an stronger coloring has been given to this transaction, by the death of one of the parties, who barely made out, it seems, to reach home before death intervened. We have just received the following Letter from a friend in Johnson, dated January 15, 1845:

DEAR SIR: Our worthy old friend, Joseph Holloman, is *no more*. He died yesterday about 10 o'clock, perfectly sensible and no doubt from the wounds received in his breat at Raleigh last week. I intend to have an Inquest held over him, to-day.—*Ral. Register.*

CHARLESTON MARKET—Jan. 18.

Cotton.—The receipts of Uplands during the past week have been as follows: by Rail Road, 3276 bales, by water, 4896 bales, and by wagons, 195 baies, total 8367 bales. Exported in same time to foreign ports, 1518 bales, coastwise 2732 bales, total exports 4250 bales, leaving on hand a shipping stock of 36,128 bales, exclusive of 6415 bales on shipboard not cleared. The total sales of the week have thus reached 17,149 bales. We quote Liverpool Classification—

Inferior and ordinary,	— a 4⅞
Midling a midling fair,	4⅞ a 5¼
Fair a fully fair,	5¼ a 5½

Rice.—The Rice market continues without material change, the demand seemingly just sufficient to keep prices steady. The sales of the week are somewhat rising of 300 bbls. at the following particulars, 200 bbls. at $3, 117 at 2⅞; 142 at 2 13-16; 576 at 2¾; 591 at 2 11-16; 788 at 2⅝; 270 at 2 9-16; 430 at 2½; 52 at 2 7-16.

Sugars.—The arrivals from New Orleans and Attakapas during the past week, have amounted to near 500 hhds., of which some 250 have been disposed of at auction and private sale. prices ranging from 4¼ to 4¾, a few above the latter quotation. At an auction sale yesterday of 50 hhds., fair quality from on shipboard, only a small lot sold at $4⅞. the balance withdrawn, the succeeding bid not reaching over 4¾.

Nothing doing in Coffee.

Molasses.—Arrivals of New Orleans during the week rising of 700 bbls. Sales at auction and at private sale at 21½ and 22 cts The demand very limited, and prices a decided downward tendency.

Grain—The arrivals of Corn have been 8500 bushels from N. C., and returned to us as having been sold at from 44 a 50 cents.

No arrivals of Peas or Oats.

Hay.—A small lot of 200 bales Eastern received during the week, brought 75 cts. Two other lots remain unsold on shipboard, not having been offered as yet.

Bacon.—20 hhds. of Western Sides, received from New Orleans, brought 5¼ cts. Sales of Western Shoulders and Sides, as well as Hams, received salted and smoked, have been made at 5¼ and 6 cents for the former, and 9 cents for the latter, the quality said to be unexceptionable.

Lard—Sales of Western, in kegs, a prime article at 7 cts.

Salt.—The arrivals of Liverpool amount to about 5000 sacks, a great proportion of which have been sold from on board at $1 15.

Domestic Liquors—Are very dull and in hardly any request.

Freights.—There has been a considerable increase of vessels since our last. We have however, not heard of any new engagements for Liverpool, and therefore continue to quote our former rates of 11-16d. For Havre two vessels have been taken at 1¼ ct. for square and 1⅜ for round bales, and $3 25 for Rice per bbl. of 600 lbs. Two or three engagements for the Continent have also been made, but we could not ascertain at what rates. For New York 31¼ cts. per 100 lbs. for square bales and 50 cents for Rice. Boston 50 cts. per 100 for cotton; $1¼ for Rice. Other Northern ports nominal and little offering.

"I have troops of friends," as the wounded officer said when his own regiment rode over him in full speed in pursuit of the enemy.

"Your invitation is too pressing," as the fly said to the spider when he got out of his net, "and I don't like to have my friendship *tied* down."

Why is there always a great explosion when an editor speaks against a monthly periodical? Because he blows up a magazine.

Legal Wit.—A celebrated lawyer, in New York, famous for his quips and quiddities, met "the Brigadier" on the pave on New Year's Day, and after the usual salutations, said—

'Well, General, are you going to make many calls to-day?'

'Oh, no,' said the Brigadier, 'not very many—only about two hundred or so.'

'Two hundred, General!' exclaimed the lawyer; 'why, if you *do* make as many as *that*, you ought to be call *Morris* (morus) *multicaulis*."

Massachusetts Mission.

The New Orleans Picayune says: "Governor Mouton sent to the Legislature, yesterday, a message in relation to the appointment, on the part of Massachusetts, of an agent to inspect and contest the operation of a law of this State prohibiting the entrance of free negroes within the limits of Louisiana. This message takes a firm stand against the interference of Massachusetts, or any other State, in our local legislation or police regulations, and covers certain communications from Mr. Hubbard, the Agent of Massachusetts, which we have not yet seen. Committees were appointed by both Houses to take into consideration the matter of the message and accompanying documents. In the House, Mr. Wadsworth presented a preamble and bill, which we think reflect the sentiments of the Legislature in regard to the subject under consideration. These were referred to the Committee. We cannot predict the final action of the Legislature, but have little doubt that it will be in conformity to the spirit of, if not in the language of the preamble and law.

I takes 'em as they come.—A cantab, one day observing a ragamuffin looking boy scratching his head at the door of one of the city fathers, where he was begging, and thinking to pass a joke upon him, said—

'So, Jack, you are picking them out, are you?'

'No, sir,' retorted the urchin, 'I takes 'em as they come!'

MARRIED,

In this town, on Thursday evening 16th inst., by James T. Miller, Esq., Mr. S. R. Riley, to Miss Mary Ann Costin.

DIED,

Recently in Wake county, of Typhus fever, Mr. William W. White, a highly respectable and intelligent citizen. Also, his mother, Mrs. White.

MARINE LIST.
PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED.

January 17—brig Commodore Hull, Ray, St. Thomas, to G W Davis.

18—brig Energy, Frisbie, Porto Rico, to G W Davis.

Schr Monsoon, Derry, Philadelphia, to G W Davis.

Schr Little John, Best, Plymouth, N C., to G W Davis.

21—schr E S Powell, Murch, New York, to G W Davis.

schr Magnet, Burgess, Charleston, to E Dickinson.

schr Superb, Heron, New York, to C D Ellis.

22—schr Erie, Wilson, Charleston, to G W Davis, and C D Ellis.

brig John H Stephens, Hall, Bermuda, to Russell & Gammell.

23—schr J W Smith, Tew, New York, to C D Ellis.

schr Locheil, Lufkin, Philadelphia, to G W Davis.

brig Lyra, Brewster, St. Thomas, to G W Davis.

schr Express, Hatchett, Swansboro', corn, to Wm Cooke.

In below—brig Lincoln, McLellan, St Thomas, to Russell & Gammell.

CLEARED.

January 18—brig Alpine, Treat, Martinico, by E Dickinson.

Brig Glide, McAllister, St. Domingo, by C D Ellis.

schr Mary Augusta, Farnham, New Orleans, by John Hall.

19—brig Caslida, Goodell, Boston, by Barry & Bryant.

20—brig Wildes P Walker, Edgecombe, Matanzas, by Russell & Gammell.

Br schr Brilliant, Perry, Antigua, by G W Davis.

schr Ellen, Boon, Philadelphia, by G W Davis.

21—brig Oneco, Smith, New Orleans, by John Hall.

Brig Protection, Fowler, Boston, by Barry & Bryant.

schr Grandee, Grindell, Cuba, by Barry & Bryant.

22—schr Charles L Vose, Savin, Gaudaloupe, by G W Davis.

schr Alaric, Purnell, New York, by C D Ellis.

23—brig Benjamin, Hopkins, Martinique, by C D Ellis.

brig Girard, Gillpatrick, Porto Rico, by E Dickinson.

schr Sarah Francis, Davis, Mattamuskeet, salt, by Wm Cooke.

schr Little John, Best, Washington, N C, Merchandize, by Wm Cooke.

25—schr Magnet, Burgess, New Orleans, by E Dickinson.

[MEMORANDA.]

At anchor outside the New Inlet bar, where she arrived on the 20th, brig Henry Buck, Woodsides, of New York, dismasted whilst on her passage fm New Castle, Me., to New York. Capt. W. has furnished the following statement: sailed from N. Castle on 10th December; on the 11th, while scudding under close reefed main topsail, in a tremendous gale from the East, being in lat. 40° 50' N., long. 70° 10' W., took a heavy sea over the larboard quarter, which washed the man from the wheel, caused the brig to broach to, and hove her on her beam ends, her yard arms in the water. Means were taken to get her away bofore the wind, but it was found impossible to do so, and as she was filling fast by the companion ways, the mainmast was cut away, and that carried the foremast by the board, when she righted with three feet water in the hold, and the sea making a complete sweep over her. Nothing was saved from the deck but the main jib. In a few hours the wind veered round to the Northward, and up to the 23d, experienced continual gales. On the 25th spoke ship Sheffield, Capt. Smith, of Bath, bound from New Orleans to Liverpool. Capt. S. kindly supplied us with sails. On the 26th, the first calm day, succeeded in getting up two spars for jury masts.

The brig Ava from New York, for Neuvitas, on the 12th November, fell in with the schr. Wellsman, Long from Providence, for Wilmington, and took from her the Captain and crew. The W., on the day previous, in the gale of wind, had been knocked on her beam ends, her masts were cut away, when she righted full of water. Wm. Montgomery, a seaman, was swept from the wreck.

WE are authorised to announce Mr. Thos. L. Hogden, as a candidate for the Constable's office, for the town of Wilmington, at the ensuing election. For which office, he solicits the suffrage of his friends and fellow-citizens.

Jan'y 24, 1845. 19-t. c.

AUCTION!

DESIRING to form a copartnership for the transaction of the *General Agency and Commission Business*, in order to close my present business I will sell without reserve at public auction, all the stock of Goods now in my store, consisting of a large assortment of

Staple Groceries, Dry Goods, Crockery, &c.

The sale will commence on Monday, the 27th inst., and continue until closed.

Terms:—All sums under $100 cash, all sums over $100, 90 days credit, for approved endorsed notes.

WM. COOKE.

SANDFORD & SMITH, *Act'rs.*

Corn and Cow Peas.

IN store and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by WM. COOKE.

Jan. 24.—[19

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.

DISTRICT OF OCRACOKE, N. C., January 14th, 1845.

SEALED Proposals will be received at this Office until the 20th day of February, 1845, for building a Marine Hospital, on the Island of Portsmouth, in this District, of the following dimensions and in accordance with a plan approved of by the Secretary of the Treasury, and now in this Office,

SPECIFICATIONS.

Dimensions of the main building, 50 feet long, by 40 wide, to be elevated 4 feet, single story, 14 feet elevation, with roof suited to dimensions, a passage through the centre, and galleries 10 feet wide in the front, and rear of the building, with 4 rooms 20 feet square, the garret with two or three windows at each end, to be divided into compartments, and fitted up for store rooms, and for the attendants &c.; to this main buiiding is to be attached a wing or shed at each end, 20 feet wide & extending from the outer tier of the front, to the outer tier of the portico, each of these wings to contain two wards, 20 feet square, with four smaller rooms, the wings to have a shed roof to suit; the building to be erected on substantial heart of pine piers, timber at least 12 inches square, to be filled in with stone all three feet below the surface, to have piles or blocks in the intermediate spaces, with four chimneys and eight fire places, and two piazzas, or vestibules, 50 by 10, supported by 6 turned columns, each with appropriate balustrade and rails in front, with steps and rails to correspond, the front and rear doors to have transom and side lights; the whole frame to be of the largest dimensions for such a building with 16 panuel doors and 24 windows, 14 by 10 lights, with blinds or shutters; the exterior of the house to be first covered with 1¼ inch boards, tongued and grooved, afterwards to be covered on every side with juniper or cypress shingles, dressed to equal thickness in 5 inch courses, as also the roof; the interior of the building to be finished throughout in a neat, plain and workmanlike manner; the floors to be of quartered boards, the frame outside, plank, and floors to be of the best yellow pine, the interior to be finished with northern or yellow pine, at the option of the Agent of the United States; the whole to have two substantial coats of paint, to be lathed and plastered with the best quality of stone lime throughout, the chimneys to be built of hard and well formed brick; all to be finished as above stated, and to the entire satisfaction of the Agent of the U. States, and to be completed within six months from the time of the contract is closed.

Approved bonds will be required for the completion of the work, according to contract; the work and materials are to be approved of by a superintendent to be appointed for that purpose; payments will be made as it progresses, not to exceed two-thirds of the actual value of materials on the ground, and work done, and in sums not less than one thousand dollars.

S. BROWN, *Collector.*

Jan'y 17, 1845 18-5t

$10 REWARD.—RANAWAY from the subscriber, on Thursday, the 2nd of January, 1845, a negro man by the name of BEN, about twenty-seven years old, light complected, slow spoken, a little stooped in the shoulders, and about five feet 10 inches high. The said boy I purchased of John W. King of Brunswick county, where he is supposed to be lurking, or in Wilming ton, where he has a wife. The above reward will be paid on delivery of said slave either at my residence, on Moore's Creek, or lodged in Wilmington Jail, so I may get him. JOS. P. MOORE.

January 4th, 1845. 17-tf

In Store & landing from Schooner

J. D. JONES,

5 half barrels No. 1 Mackerel,
12 kits do do
24 cases Sardines,
20 barrels city Mess Pork,
10 do Prime do
15 boxes,
12 half boxes,
14 quarter boxes,
30 Drums Figs,
50 bales North River Hay,
5 hhds. Prime Porto Rico Sugar.

1 Frail Dates,

RAISINS,

2000 Gunny Bags,

For sale by WM. COOKE.

Jan. 10, 1845.

LIST OF BLANKS

ON HAND, and for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

County and Sup. Court Writs
do do Subpœnas
do do Fi. Fas.
County Court Scire Facias
Apprentice's Indentures
Letters of Administration
Juror's Tickets
Peace warrants
Constable's bonds
Notes of hand
Checks, Cape Fear Bank
do Branch Bank of the State
Notes, negotiable at bank
Inspector's Certificates
Certificates of Justices attending Court
Shipping Papers
Appeal Bonds
Marriage Licenses
Guardian Bonds
Administrator's do
Military Ca Sas
Land Deeds
Negro Bonds
Warrants, Ca Sas
Ca Sa bonds
Bills Sale, Negro
Bills Lading (letter)

☞Any blank wanted and not on hand will be printed with the utmost despatch.

☞Officers of the Courts and other officers, and all other persons, requiring blanks, or any other work in the printing line would do well to give us a call, or send in their orders. We are determined to execute our work well, and at the cheapest rates for cash. Call at the JOURNAL OFFICE, S. E. cor. Princes & Front-strts., One door above the Hanover House.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby forbid trusting any of the crews of British brigs Colonist, Capt. Taylor; Southampton, Capt. Flint; Mary Shiell, Capt. Kelly; and Victoria, Capt. Clements, as no debts of their contracting, will be paid by the Masters, or

G. W. DAVIS, Consignee.

Jan'y 17, 1845 2

SALT.

4,000 BUSHELS Turks' Island Salt afloat, just arrived. For sale by BARRY & BRYANT.

Jan. 10.—[17-3tis

New Boarding House.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has opened a *Boarding House* at the well known stand formerly occupied by W. R. Larkins, on Market-street. He would take occasion to state, that he has fitted up the house in the very best style, and that his table will be as good as any other house of the kind in Wilmington. His terms will be moderate, and he promises to spare no pains in making those comfortable who may be pleased to favor him with their patronage. N. F. BURDEAUX.

Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 17th, 1845. 18-tf

Just Arrived,

Per brig Champlain, from Portland.

100 BALES prime Eastern Hay,
15000 hard Bricks,
100 barrels planting Potatoes, for sale by G. W. DAVIS.

Jan'y 17, 1844 2

Molasses.

100 HHDS. on board brig Edward Blake, just in from Martinique, for sale by

Jan'y 17, 1845. (2) G. W. DAVIS.

MASONIC NOTICE!

ST. JOHN'S LODGE No. 1.

BRETHREN:

YOU are hereby summoned to assemble at the residence of the late Brother Jarvis Marble, at Sneed's Ferry, in Onslow County, for the purpose of performing funeral ceremonies over his remains, on Sunday the 2d day of February next. Punctual attendance is particularly requested. Brethren from the neighboring Lodges, and all Masons in good standing, are respectfully invited to attend. A discourse will be delivered on the occasion. S. D. WALLACE, W. M.

W. A. BURR, *Sec'ty.*

January, 17, 1845. 18-3t

Information Wanted.

IF there is now living any officer or soldier of the Revolution, or any relative or friend of JOHN ROSS, formerly of —— North Carolina, who can give any information respecting the services or discharge of said Ross in the Revolution, they will be generously rewarded by communicating such facts as may be within their knowledge to N. J. THOMAS, Post Master, Eden, Hancock Co., Maine, where they may hear something perhaps to their advantage.

John Ross enlisted in Capt. Williams' Co. 4th Regiment, in 1777, for and during the war.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

BOOTS & SHOES

AT THEIR OLD STAND.

Gu & Co. BRADLEY

WOULD inform their friends and customers, that they are now prepared to furnish them with almost any article in their line that can be called for, of their own manufacture and of the best materials, which, for kind and quality, will be sold as cheap as at any other establishment in the State. They have a large stock of

Negro Brogans,

men's and boy's, both sewed and peged, all of which will be warranted.

——ALSO;——

a good assortment of gentlemen and ladies

RUBBA OVER SHOES,

CORK SOLES, &c. &c.

The Manufacturing and Repairing will be attended to as usual, of the best material, and as to STYLE shall be made to suit the wishes of all who may favour them with a call.

N. B.—ALSO, for sale, Northern tanned

Sole Leather, Calf Skins,

and any other kind of Stock that may be wanted.

Shoe Maker's FINDINGS, &c.

Nov. 22, 1844. 10-3m

Fire

INSURANCE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having been appointed Agents for the Williamsburg New York Insurance Company, are prepared to take Risks on buildings and merchandize in town; and, also, on buildings in the country, at the lowest rate of premium. KELLY & McCALEB.

Nov. 22, 1844. 10-6m

Flour, Fish Corn and Oats.

50 BBLS Canal Flour,
25 Half Barrels, do.
60 Bbls. Fayetteville Flour,
50 Bbls. Mullets,
10 Bbls. Shad.

ALSO,

CORN and OATS, in quantities to suit purchasers, in store, For sale by WM. COOKE.

Dec. 13, 1844.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to express his gratitude for the patronage extended to him since he came to Wilmington, and hereby makes known that he has just returned from New York, and having received the agency of a

Blind & Sash Factory

in that city, which furnishes their articles of the best kind, he offers them at the following prices: say Blinds at 62½ cents per superficial foot, and Sashes at the prices below, primed and painted.

8 by 10	11 cts. pr light.	10 by 14	17 cts pr light.
9 by 11	12 " " "	10 by 15	18 " " "
9 by 12	13 " " "	10 by 18	19 " " "
9 by 12	14 " " "	11 by 16	20 " " "
10 by 13	15 " " "	12 by 16	21 " " "

He is also agent for two

MARBLE YARDS

and will furnish *Tomb-tops, Headstones, and Monuments*, made in the best style, of Egyptian or American Marble, at reasonable prices. Marble Mantels, &c., furnished likewise. Orders promptly attended to.

JAMES H. MILMORE.

December 13, 1844. 13-tf

LIQUORS.

2 PIPES Holland Gin,
5 eighths casks do.
5 do. French Brandy,
5 bbls. American do.
14 do. rectified Whiskey,
3 do. old Monongahela Whiskey, for sale by

BARRY & BRYANT.

Jan'y 10, 1844 17-tf

Flour.

50 BBL fine, superior and cross Flour, from the Fayetteville Mills, received per steamer W. B. Meares. For sale by G. W. DAVIS.

Oct. 9, 844.

Wilmington Market.

WHOLESALE PRICES.—Jan. 24, 1845.

BACON—Hams,	9	a	10
Middlings,	7	a	8
Shoulders,	6	a	7
Western,	8	a	9
BEESWAX,	26	a	27
BUTTER,	15	a	18
BEEF, bbl. mess,	6 00	a	8 00
prime,	4 50	a	5 50
CORN,	50	a	60
" Meal,	60	a	65
COFFEE,	7½	a	8
COTTON,	4½	a	5½
CANDLES, tallow,	10	a	12
sperm,	30	a	35
FEATHERS,	30	a	35
FLOUR,	4 50	a	5 50
HAY, Northern, per 100 lbs.	75	a	80
IRON,	4 75	a	5 50
LARD,	8	a	9
Western,	6	a	00 7
LIME, Thomastown,	90	a	1 00
LUMBER—Steam mill,			
W. boards. plank & scant.			12 00
Quarter flooring,			14 00
Bill lumber extra prices.			
River, Flooring boards,	10	a	11 00
wide, do.	8 00	a	
Scantling,	8 00	a	0 00
Timber,	5 00	a	6 50
MOLASSES,	25	a	28
MACKEREL, No 1 retail,	14	a	00 00
2, "	12	a	00 00
3,	00	a	7 00
NAILS,	6	a	8½
NAVAL STORES, soft, Turpt.		a	2 20
hard, ½ price,			
Tar,		a	1 40
Pitch,		a	1 00
Rosin No. 1,	1 50	a	1 00
" 2,	90	a	1 00
" 3,	35	a	40
Sp. Turpt.	33	a	35
OIL, Sperm,		a	85
PEASE, Ground,	90	a	1 00
Black eye,	55	a	65
Cow,	45	a	50
PORK,	9 00	a	11 00
fresh	4½	a	5
RICE,	3 00	a	3 50
rough, bush			70
SALT, Turks Island, bushe	30	a	33
Liverpool, sack,		a	1 50
SOAP,	5	a	8
SHINGLES, country,	1 50	a	2 25
contract,	3 50	a	4 00
SPIRITS, Northern Rum,	32	a	35
Gin,	30	a	32
Whiskey,	34	a	36
STEEL,	12½	a	25
STAVES, W. O. Hhd. rough,	12 00	a	15 00
dressed,			20 00
R. O. Hhd. rough,	7 50	a	800
dressed,	12 00	a	14 00
SUGAR, West India,	6¾	a	8½
New Orleans,	6	a	7
loaf	10	a	15
TALLOW,	6½	a	7½
TOBACCO, leaf,	4	a	
VARNISH,	20	a	25
WINES, Madeira,	70	a	3 00
Port,			2 25
Malaga,	40	a	50

WILMINGTON MARKET—January 24th.

We have nothing of importance to notice in this paragraph, except that we have been visited with several days of rainy weather, since our last, and the prospect is, that produce will begin, in a few days, to come to market more freely than for some weeks past. Below we present all the details we have been enabled to gather:

NAVAL STORES.—The supply is yet small, and the price has advanced somewhat since our last.—We quote, to-day, at $2,20 for soft. *Tar*—last sales were $1,40.

LUMBER.—Last sales wide boards $8. We quote wide boards and scantling at $8. Timber varies from $5 to $6,50.

COFFEE.—Part of a cargo of Rio, sold at auction yesterday, forenoon, at 6¾ a 7 cts.

GRAIN.—The market is well supplied for the present, and prices have receded from our last week's quotations. There have been two arrivals of Corn since last Thursday, and one cargo of *Cow* Peas. We quote for Corn 45 a 50 cents—market flat. For Cow Peas, (stored,) 50 cts. per bushel.

SALT.—3500 bushels T[illegible] sold at auction on Saturday last, at p[illegible] from 20 to 20½ cents per bushel.

FREIGHTS.—Scarce. Quotations below.

NEW YORK MARKET, Jan. 11.

Turpentine, Wilmington, soft	$2 62½	a	$3 00
" North county "	[illegible]	a	0 00
Tar,	1 [illegible]	a	1 75
Rice,	2 75	a	3 25
Cotton	3¾	a	8

BANK RATES OF EXCHANGE, WILMINGTON.

Bank checks on Philadelphia,	½	pr. ct.	perm
" " New York,	½	"	"
" " Boston,	½	"	"

RATES OF FREIGHT HENCE TO NEW YORK.

Naval Stores, 35 cts. per barrel,
Rice, 12½ cts. per hundred
Cotton, $1 per bale.
Cotton goods and yarns, 50 cts. pr. bale.
Tobacco, $3 50 per hogshead.
Lumber, $6 a $6 50 per m.

Rates of Exchange in New York.

Boston par			Savannah	¾	a ¾
Philadelphia	¼	dis.	Mobile	5	a 5½
Baltimore	¼	dis.	New Orleans pm.	½	a ¾
Washington	¼	dis.	St. Louis	1½	a 2
Richmond,	1¼	a 1½	Louisville	¾	a 1
Raleigh	1½	a 2	Cincinnati	¾	a 1¼
Wilmington	1½	a 1¾	Nashville	¾	a 2½
Charleston	¾	a	Apalachicola	1½	a 2
Augusta	¾	a 1	Treas. Notes per	¼	a pr.
Macon	2	a —	Bills on London	5¼	a 5½
Columbus	2	a	do. on France	5f. 45	

Arrivals and Departures of the MAILS.

Northern Mail is due daily at 12 m., and is closed daily at 10 p. m.

Southern mail is due daily at 8 a. m., and is closed daily at 12 m.

Smithville due daily at 8 a. m., and is closed daily at 12 m.

Fayetteville mail via. Clinton and Warsaw, is due Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 12 m, and is closed same days at 10 p. m.

Fayetteville mail via. Prospect Hall, Elizabethtown, Westbrook's and Robinson's, due Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 9 a. m., and depart the same days at 10 a. m.

Taylor's Bridge, Harrel's store, Black River Chapel, Mores Creek, and Long Creek, due every Thursday at 6 p. m. and departs every Friday at 6 a. m.

Onslow Court House, Sneed's Ferry, Stump Sound, and Topsail Sound, due every Monday at 4 p. m. and departs Friday at 6 a. m.

Coffe & Sugar.

50 BAGS Rio Coffee,
10 do. Cuba do.,
10 Hhds. Porto Rico Sugar; for sale by BARRY & BRYANT.

Jan. 10.—[17-9tis

BLANK WARRANTS—for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

From the New Mirror.

A Superb War Poem.

BY CROLY.

The Turkman lay beside the river,
The wind played loose through bow and quiver;
The charger on the bank fed free,
The shield hung glittering from the tree,
The trumpet shawn and attabal
Were hid from dew by cloak and pall,
For long and weary was the way
The hordes had marched that burning day.

Above them, on the sky of June,
Broad as a buckler glowed the moon—
Flooding with glory vale and hill.
In silver sprang the mountain rill,
The shrub in silver bent,
A pile of silver, stood the tent;
All soundless, sweet tranquility—
All beauty, hill, and tent, and tree.

There came a sound—'twas like the gush
When night winds shake the rose's bush!
There came a sound—'twas like the tread
Of wolves along the valley's bed!
There came a sound—'twas like the roar
Of ocean on its wintry shore!

"DEATH TO THE TURK!" up rose the yell—
On rolled the charge—a thunder peal!
The Tartar arrows fell like rain—
They clanked on helm, and mail, and chain—
In blood—in hate—in death, were twined
Savage and Greek—mad—bleeding—blind—
And still, on flank, and front, and rear
Raged, Constantine! thy thirstiest spear!

Brassy and pale—a type of doom—
Labored the moon through deep'ning gloom!
Down plunged her orb—'twas pitchy night!
Now, Turkman, turn thy reins for flight!
On rushed their thousands through the dark!
But in the camp a ruddy spark
Like an uncertain meteor reeled—
Thy hand, brave king, *that* firebrand wheeled!

Wild burst the burning element,
O'er man and courser, flag and tent!
And, through the blaze the Greeks outsprang,
Like tigers bloody—foot and fang!
With dagger, stab and falchion's sweep,
Delving the stunned and staggering heap—
Till lay the slave, by chief and khan—
And all was gone that once was man!

A wailing on the Euxine shore—
Her chivalry shall ride no more!
There's wailing on thy hills, Altai!
For chiefs the Grecian vulture's prey—
But Bosphorus! thy silver wave
Hears shouts for thy returning brave—
The highest of her kingly line—
FOR THERE COMES GLORIOUS CONSTANTINE!

[We have never seen the above fine poem except in manuscript, and we presume that it was never published in this country. It is not in Croly's two volumes of collected works.]

Important Decision.—In the court of Quarter Sessions yesterday morning, Judge Parsons delivered an opinion arresting the judgment in the case of William L. Ashmead, agent of the Wilmington Rail Road Company, convicted some time since of an assault and battery upon George P. Fisher, agent of the North American Mail Company. It appears that Mr. Fisher took passage in the railroad cars for Baltimore, having with him a carpet bag, in which he was carrying letters out of the United States Mail. This came to the knowledge of Mr. Ashmead, who, as agent of the railroad, which was a mail route, politely requested Mr. Fisher to quit the cars or leave the bag of letters behind; and, upon the refusal of the latter to do so, he forcibly ejected him and his baggage. Upon this state of the facts the prosecution was entered against Mr. Ashmead, and a conviction obtained; but the judgment was arrested yesterday upon the ground that the railroad was created a post route by [illegible]ress; that the company were liable [illegible]y penalty if they allowed mailable [illegible] to be conveyed over their road out of the United States Mail; and that the defendant, as agent of the company, had a perfect right, as indeed it was his duty, to prevent the law from being violated in this particular, and to eject all persons from the cars who should persist in such violation. This decides the right of rail road companies, engaged in transporting the United States mail, in exercising a control over the persons and baggage of the agents of private mail companies so far as to prevent their roads from being used for purposes opposed to the post office laws of the United States. Mr. Ashmead was accordingly relieved from any further attendance upon the court.—*Phil. Led.*

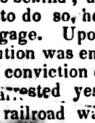
A soldier who had lost the best portion of his nose in battle, consoled himself with the observation that he should no more be told a thing was as plain "as the nose on his face."

If any man doubts that "public opinion governs the world," let him look at two men going out to shoot each other for fear of what people will say in case they refuse to do so.

A sectarian, writing the life of a deceased [illegible] that he early got the world under his feet. That propably means that he was able to go along sooner than babies in general, as the world is under the feet of every person that stands erect.

Fear is the most selfish of all passions. Avarice may pity, and ambition may spare; but fear seeks for nothing but personal safety at any expense to others.

The Hanover House,



IS now open for the reception of company. The undersigned would be happy to accommodate all who may call upon him.

JOHN CHRISTIAN.

Feb. 9, 1844. 5-6m.

Notice to Turpentine Makers.

THE subscriber is now prepared to sell Naval Stores of all kinds to the best advantage; his charge will be moderate and every needful attention given. When the price is depressed and owners wish to hold for an improvement, he will furnish a WHARF, and make suitable ADVANCES either in CASH or GOODS, to enable them to do so. Those wishing to SHIP will have every necessary facility. The subscriber flatters himself, that his EXPERIENCE coupled with INDUSTRY wil secure him a liberal share of business.

JAMES I. BRYAN.

March 22, 1844 11-tf

Prospectus

FOR THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE AND APPENDIX.

These works have such a wide circulation, and have been so universally approved and sought after by the public, that we deem it necessary only in this prospectus to say that they will be continued at the next session of Congress, and to state, succinctly, their contents, the form in which they will be published, and the prices for them.

The Congressional Globe is made up of the daily proceedings of the two houses of Congress.—The speeches of the members are condensed to bring them into a readable length. All the resolutions offered, or motions made, are given in the mover's own words; and the yeas and nays on all the important questions. It is printed with small type—brevier and nonpariel—on a double royal sheet, in quarto form, each number containing 16 royal quarto pages.

The Appendix is made up of the President's annual message, the reports of the principal officers of the Goverment that accompany it, and all the long speeches of members of Congress, written out or revised by themselves. It is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe, and usually makes about the same number of pages.

As some persons who may receive this prospectus may wish to subscribe for our regular papers, through which *we speak* to members of Congress and their constituents, we will here state that we publish a daily paper at $10; a semi-weekly paper at $5; and a weekly paper, with a complete index to it, at $3 a year, payable in advance.

TERMS.

For the Congressional Globe, $1 per copy.
For the Appendix, $1 per copy.
Six copies of either of the above works will be sent for $5; twelve copies for $10; and so on in proportion for a greater number.

Payments may be transmitted by mail, postage paid, at our risk. By a rule of the Post Office Department, postmasters are permitted to frank letters written by themselves, containing money for subscriptions.

The notes of any bank, current where a subscriber resides, will be received by us at par.

To insure all the numbers, the subscriptions should be in Washington by the 10th of December next, at farthest.

☞No attention will be paid to any order unless the money accompanies it.

BLAIR & RIVES.

Washington City, Nov. 11, 1844.

In Store.

25 HHDS. prime Leaf Tobacco,
25 Bbls. Porto Rico Sugar,
10 Bbls. prime Porto Rico Molasses,
10 Tierces Salmon,
20 Hhds. Grate Coal,

For sale low by GEO. W. DAVIS.

Oct. 10, 1844.

TO TURPENTINE MAKERS.

HAVING understood that the Inspectors of Turpentine will discontinue to act as agents in selling the article the same being contrary to law. Under these circumstances I am induced to offer my services as agent to all makers of Turpentine who may favor me with their custom. I will attend to the selling of the same for 1 per. cent. Commissions.

JOHN HALL.

March 15, 1844. 10-tf

Notice.

CANDY AND CONFECTIONARY *MANUFACTORY.*

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the citizens of Wilmington and the State of North Carolina, that it is four months since he has established himself in Wilmington in the above line of business—of which, I offer to furnish to any purchaser by the wholesale at ten per cent. lower than the New York market, and which I warrant to be fresh and as good as can be manufactured in any part of the U. States.

ALSO

Pastry, Cakes and Pyramids

For Weddings or Parties, prepared at the shortest notice.

LEMON SYRUP by the single bottle or dozen, made from fresh fruit and superior to any ever offered in this market. Lemons, Oranges and all kinds of FOREIGN FRUIT always on hand, *Wholesale and Retail.* All orders promptly attended to and carefully packed.

M. LUCIANI.

Notice.

THE subscriber has lately been appointed Inspector of Naval Stores, and respectfully solicits a share of patronage from his Country friends and the public generally.

C. B. MORRIS.

March 15, 1844. 10-tf

Agency.

THE Inspectors in this place having ceased to act as agents in the sale of Turpentine and Tar, the employment of agents for that purpose, will, therefore, in many cases, become necessary.

The subscriber tenders his services to all makers of those articles, charging the very moderate commission of 1 per cent. To those who may favor him with their confidence and patronage, he pledges his devoted attention to their interest in making sales, and promptness in making returns.

☞He will also attend to the sale of Lumber and Timber.

JAMES A. KING

March 15, 1844 10-tf

COUNTRY AGENTS.

THE undersigned take pleasure in returning thanks for the liberal patronage which they have had from the public generally, and being desirous to continue the business of all who may think proper to intrust produce to their care; we would also inform our friends and the public, that all Turpentine and Tar sent to us will be sold for one per cent.

G. P. & R. H. GRANT.

March 22, 1844. 11-tf

DENTISTRY.

W. WARE,

DOCTOR OF DENTAL SURGERY,

and Member of the American Society of Dental Surgeons,

PERFORMS all operations upon the Teeth. Teeth inserted from one to a full set, and upon the principle of Atmospheric Pressure in all cases where it is applicable.

Office, 3 doors below the south-west corner of Front and Market streets, up stairs.

☞REFERENCE, the Citizens generally.

March 1, 1844 8-tf

TEMPERANCE.

THE WASHINGTON TEMPERANCE SOCIETY of Wilmington, will hold its regular meetings every FRIDAY NIGHT in the Masonic Hall, commencing at 7 o'clock. Ladies and gentlemen, citizens and strangers, are invited.

December 27, 1844

Just Arrived.

CANAL Flour—Buckwheat—Meal, and old Bacon Hams.

A. J. BATTLE, *Ag't.*

December 27, 1844

Fresh Beef.

The subscriber having taken stall No. 6, is prepared to furnish Families and Boarding Houses with the

BEST OF BEEF AND PORK,

on the most reasonable terms, and will deliver it at the house, if required, at all hours. Be sure to call at Stall No. 6.

To those that have *Beef Cattle* to sell on foot, I will give the highest prices the market will afford.

JOHN T. HEWIT.

Sep. 21, 1844. 1-tf

ODD FELLOWS' SCHOOL.

THIS Institution will be re-opened on the 15th of October, under the charge of Mr. Robert McLaughlin, assisted by competent Female Teachers in the Young Ladies Department. The scholastic year will be divided into two sessions of 22 weeks each. The price of Tuition will be six dollars ($6) per session, for the following branches, viz:

Orthography, Reading, English Grammar, Penmanship, Natural Sciences, History, Geography, Composition, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry Vocal Music, French and German languages. An extra charge of 75 cents per session will be made for Music, and Five dollars per quarter for French and German.

Books and Stationery will be furnished by the Trustees without charge. The system will be the same as heretofore taught in the school.

☞Tickets to be had at the Store of B. L. Hoskins.

OWEN FENNELL,
B. L. HOSKINS,
JOHN McRAE,
J. BALLARD,
J. D. GARDNER,
T. H. HOWEY,
ALEX'R McRAE,
} Trustees

October 4, 1844. 3-tf

BOOTS & SHOES.

CHEAP, AT THE SIGN OF THE

MAMMOTH BOOT.

I AM now opening a large assortment of **Boots & Shoes,** of my own manufacture, made of the best stock, and in the most fashionable manner, which for durability cannot be surpassed.

As heretofore, I sell for **CASH,** and offer my goods at very reduced prices, **Cheaper** than they have ever before been offered in this market at **WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.**

Having employed the most *superior workmen,* **BOOTS** will be made to order, in the most approved **Philadelphia** style. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

Nov. 29, 1844. [11-6m] J. PUNDERFORD.

FOR CHRISTMAS.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Wilmington and its vicinity that he has just received a fresh supply of the best Wine Vinegar, which he will sell at 25 cents per gallon, also, the best sweet Cider at do. do.

Dry white Havanna Sugar, for Cakes, or family use, at 10 cents per lb., with a general assortment of fresh Fruit, such as

Smyrna Figs; Bordeaux Prunes, in fancy boxes; fresh Zante Currants; superior Havana Pine Apples; CITRON; Cordial Drops; Jujube Paste.

—ALSO.—

Best FRENCH CORDIAL, by the dozen bottles.

His assortment comprises all kinds of Fruit, Confectionary, and Toys. All the above named articles will be disposed of at the most moderate prices.

M. LUCIANI.

P. S.—I would like to call the attention of the public that I have a celebrated

COUGH CANDY,

which has been already established and pronounced a certain cure. Also, express my thanks for the patronage I have received, and hope a continuance of the same.

Dec. 20, 1844. 14-tf.

Notice.

THE subscriber has returned from the North with a large and carefully selected stock of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stugs, Glassware, Shop Furniture, Surgical Instruments, Perfumery,

&c. &c.,

to which the attention of Physicians, country merchants, and the public generally, is respectfully invited. His stock of Drugs and Medicines comprises every article usually called for in that line—Warranted of genuine quality, for the supply of Physicians. A beautiful assortment of Pocket, Tooth, Cupping, and Amputating Instruments, Scarificators, Catheter's spring and thumb Lancets, Patent Enema, Machines, Trusses of every description, medicine spoons, nipple shells, breast glasses, sucking bottles, horse spring Lancets and Fleams, &c.

The shop furniture consists in part of tinctures, salt-mouth and specie cap'd Bottles, from 1 gallon to ½ oz., graduated glasses, pill tiles, spatulas, funnels, iron and composition mortars, scales and weights, ointment and extract pots, and prescription vials.

Among his perfumery will be found a choice assortment of fancy, plain and shaving soaps, and the great variety, tooth, hair and clothes brushes, a choice collection of toilet powders and puffs, Persian [illegible] bags, smelling bottles, hair oils, dressing fine ivory, [illegible] pocket combs, rose water, Genoa and other colognes, &c., Castile common, brown and yellow soaps, starch, spices, lamp glasses and wicks, winter bleached sperm oil, linseed, olive, sweet and train oils, ink, and writing paper, and a variety of other things usually kept in establishments of the kind.

Particular care has been taken in selecting the

Patent Medicines,

which in every instance have been purchased of either the patentees or their accredited agents.

A choice collection of *Segars, Snuff, Tobacco,* &c.

As the greater part of the above has been purchased for cash, he is determined no other house in the State shall UNDERSELL HIM. Therefore, Physicians will do well to give him a trial before purchasing elsewhere.

He has now facilities for putting up and packing in a style equal to that done at the North.

He would take this opportunity of returning thanks to the Physicians and the public generally for their liberal patronage since his commencement in business, and begs to assure them that nothing shall be wanting on his part to merit a continuance of their favors.

All orders from the country promptly attended to.

WM. SHAW.

October 18, 1844. 5tf

Coffee.

91 BAGS Rio Coffee,
10 do. Cuba.

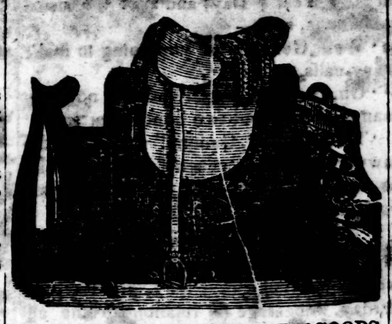
Just received and for sale by

BARRY & BRYANT.

Nov. 15, 1844. 9-tf.

SADDLES.

HARNESSES, TRUNKS, &C.



A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of GOODS, in the above line, of my own manufacture, constantly on hand, and for sale at prices to suit the times. Saddles and Harness made to order, and Carriages retrimmed at short notice. Also, **Charlottes, Buggies,** and **Trotting Waggons,** together with a general assortment of Northern *Sole Leather and Shoemakers Findings.*

Purchasers are respectfully invited to call at the old stand, Market street, one door east of T. W. Brown's jewelry store.

GUY C. HOTCHKISS.

Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 27, 1844. 1-1y

Feathers.

3000 LBS. live Geese Feathers, in bags from 10 to 100 lbs., just received per steamer Wm. B. Meares. For sale by

Oct. 10, 1844. GEO. W. DAVIS.

WINDOW SASHES—BLINDS and DOORS.

THE subscriber is agent for one of the best manufactories at the North, and will receive orders for the above named articles, which will be boxed up and delivered on board of vessels in New York, at the LOWEST PRICES, and at short notice. Persons about to contract for buildings, will find it to their interest to call and examine prices before sending their orders abroad.

GUY C. HOTCHKISS.

Sept. 27, 1844. 1-1y

MUSIC.

MRS. **COOKE** adops this method of informing her former Pupils and the public generally that she is now ready to give instructions in Music, as heretofore, at her residence near the corner of Nun and Fourth streets; and in cases where the distance is an objection, she will wait on her Pupils at their own dwellings.

Wilmington, Oct. 11, 1844. 4-tf

Daniel Cromlay,

BOOT MAKER,

Front Street, opposite the Chronicle office,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he has made arrangements to manufacture work entirely adopted to the present times, for CASH.

Gentlemen can be accommodated with BOOTS made after the latest FRENCH STYLES.

In the manufacture of his work, he will allow none to compete with him in any particular. The work made shall give entire satisfaction.

D. C. will take pleasure in shewing the different kinds of work to all who will favor him with a call.

[Oct. 4th, 1844. 3-1y

Chronicle will please copy.

Dwelling for Rent.

THE commodious brick tenement on the corner of Front and Market-sts., which has been recently painted and repaired. It is well calculated for a boarding house, having a large yard and all necessary out houses. Apply to

W. C. LORD, or
M. LONDON.

Oct. 4th, 1844. 3-tf

NOTICE.

A **Carriage & Horses** will be kept in readiness at the *HANOVER HOUSE,* to convey Passengers to and from the Rail Road and Steamboat, and will also be let to parties of pleasure, families, &c.

JOHN CHRISTIAN.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 25, 1844.—[6-tf

Old Nash Brandy.

10 BBLS. old Nash Brandy, a prime article, warranted 10 years old. For sale by G. W. DAVIS.

Oct. 25, 1844.—6-tf

CORN.

Corn always on hand, for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by WM. COOKE.

Sept. 20th, 1844. 1-tf.

SPLENDID FALL and WINTER

GOODS.

THE subscriber wishes to announce to his patrons and the public in general, that he has now returned from the North, where he has been for some time selecting an elegant and extensive assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS,

of the latest and most beautiful patterns suitable for the season, which he is prepared to make up in the neatest and most fashionable style to please the taste of the day.

Together with a large and complete assortment of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

which he will sell lower than those *pretended* cheap stores in the town, if the public will favor him with a call before purchasing elsewhere.

This clothing has been got up under my own superintendence while at the North; and I made arrangements to have a new supply by the arrivals of the packets from Philadelphia.

I have engaged some of the *BEST WORKMEN* I could find in New York and Philadelphia. I am determined not to be outdone here or elsewhere in my line of business.

CHARLES BARR,
Merchant Tailor,

At Mr. Peirson's former stand on Market street.

Oct. 11th, 1844.—[4tf

FRESH BEEF, PORK AND LAMB.

STALLS Nos. 2 & 4.

THE subscriber not wishing to enter into a long detail, would merely state to the citizens of Wilmington, that he is now prepared to supply their tables with the best of

BEEF, PORK AND LAMB,

at the lowest prices. His arrangements are such as will warrant him in saying the *best,* for he will have that or none. Hotels or families can have the beef sent to their houses if they wish.

☞Drovers can have a ready sale for their cattle, by applying to me.

JOSEPH M. TILLY.

Oct. 18, 1844. 5-tf

LETTER SHEET & FOOLSCAP BILLS OF LADING, for sale at this office.

Wilmington

HAT AND CAP STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having taken the store on Market street, formerly occupied by S. M. West, which he has fitted up expressly for the business, is now opening with a very handsome assortment of

HATS & CAPS.

My arrangements with one of the best manufactories at the North are such that I can furnish all kinds of *HATS* and *CAPS* at the lowest possible prices. My stock of Hats will at all times consist of Beaver, fine Nutria, Black Nutria, Muskrat, black and drab Russia, Brush, Black, and Pearl Cassimere, Coney, and a large assortment of black and drab Wool Hats, and a handsome assortment of mens' and boys'

SPORTING HATS,

of various styles, shape, and color. Also, a large assortment of mens', boys', and infants' **Caps,** of almost every style and quality. French dress star patterns, French dress pocket, Ole Bull plush Bands, soft finished Guards, boys' Guards, youths' Parisians, Silk Velvet, Velveteen, glazed Lawns, Sealette, Otter, Seal, Muskrat, Robinson, Infant Jockey, &c. &c. &c. Which I will sell at wholesale or retail very low for cash.

Country merchants will find it to their advantage to call and examine my stock before purchasing, as I can sell them as cheap as they can buy in New York.

N. B.—Particular attention paid to Ironing over Hats.

CORNELIUS MYERS.

Oct. 25, 1844.—[6-tf

PRINCE'S

Linnæan Botanic Garden

And Nurseries,

FLUSHING, L. I., NEAR NEW YORK.

THE NEW DESCRIPTIVE Catalogues (which have cost over $700) of the TREES, PLANTS, and SEEDS at this Establishment, will be sent gratis to every *post paid* applicant, by addressing WILLIAM R. PRINCE & CO.

Flushing, October, 1844.—[11

LIVERY STABLES.

SINCE my LIVERY STABLES were destroyed by fire in August last. I have erected on the same lot on Second st., and have now in use, another large, comfortable, and convenient lot of Stables, fully equal, if not superior to any in this State.

For the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon me by my friends and the public, I return my most grateful thanks, and hope by diligent and proper attention to my business, to insure a continuation of the same.

I have also a large dry and comfortable lot, with good Sheds, and comfortable Stalls, for the accommodation of drovers. All of which, are situated in the most public part of the town, and convenient for trade or business of any kind.

H. R. NIXON.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 25, 1844.—[6-tf.

CARRET FOR SALE.

BEING desirous of moving to the West, I offer for sale my plantation on Topsail Sound, (called Oakley,) 12 miles and a half from Wilmington; containing four hundred acres, of which, about three hundred and twenty is cleared, the balance heavily timbered, and in point of fertility, are equal, if not superior to any lands on the Sound, and particularly adapted to Corn and Ground Peas. The improvements on this place, are nearly all new, the dwelling House having recently undergone a thorough repair. New Barn, Stables, Waggon House, and all necessary out buildings. The dwelling House is situated on a high bluff, overlooking the ocean, with a fine inlet in front, and as regards beauty, health, and convenience to the best Fish and Oysters, is not surpassed by any other residence on the coast. Further description would be unnecessary as it is presumed that those wishing to purchase would first view the premises. I am determined on selling, and a bargain may be had.

M. C. NIXON.

Nov. 1, 1844. 7-tf

Molasses.

82 HHDS. Martinique, new crop,
120 Hhds. Cuba,
60 Bbls. New Orleans,

for sale by BARRY & BRYANT.

Nov. 15, 1844. 9-tf.

Coal,

LOOSE and in Hhds., just received from Philadelphia, per schr. Ellen, for sale by

G. W. DAVIS.

Nov. 1st, 1844.

PROSPECTUS OF THE

"DISTRICT DEMOCRAT,"

(OXFORD, NORTH CAROLINA.)

THE Undersigned propose to publish in the Town of Oxford, Granville County, North Carolina, a paper to be entitled the "DISTRICT DEMOCRAT," devoted to Politics, Agriculture, and General Intelligence, provided a sufficient number of subscribers can be obtained to justify them in the undertaking. They deem it unnecessary to enter into a minute detail of their political tenets, but think it will suffice to say, that they are opposed to the political measures of the miscalled *Whig* Party; believing them to be submissive of our Constitution, dangerous to our civil liberty, injurious to the welfare of our country, and our peace and prosperity as a nation. With such belief, we will oppose by every fair and honorable means, the election of Henry Clay of Kentucky, to the Presidential Chair, as he is the head and leader of that party, and has pledged himself to procure the Federal policy, and carry out to their full extent, the ruinous measures, and dangerous political experiments of the same. Moreover, having openly pledged himself to tamper with the Constitution, under which we have lived so long and so prosperously, and to destroy or mutuilate that power (the Veto,) which is now and was created for its safeguard, we cannot keep from viewing, as must every other true Democrat, his elevation to that seat, which he is now, and has been seeking for so many years, by every means in his power, as an era in the political history of our government, that must be regarded by every true patriot with fair and apprehension, for the consequences that must ensue. Such being our opinions with regard to Mr. Clay's political character, we shall hoist at the head of our columns for President and Vice President of the United States, the nominees of the Democratic National Convention, James K. Polk of Tennessee, and George M. Dallas of Pennsylvania; and shall use every fair and honorable means to ensure their election. To do this, we earnestly solicit at the hands of the Democrats of the 7th Congressional District, a reasonable and competent support; being more numerous they are better able to support a press than the opposite party; and yet in the District where the Democracy have a majority, the Whigs support 3 newspapers, and they have not a single one with the exception of one small sheet.

Taking these things into consideration, we humbly submit, whether justice to themselves, the cause and principles they profess, and a regard for the credit of the District to which they belong, does not demand at their hands some local vehicle of information on political subjects.

COLLINS & STROTHER.

September, 8, 1844.

A QUANTITY of first rate Ash Oars, for sale by Wm. COOKE.

September 19th, 1844.

S. CHIO,

TOBACCONIST,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the public that he has established a

TOBACCO & FRUIT STORE

in this place, on Market street, adjoining the Post Office, and directly opposite the Carolina Hotel, where he keeps constantly on hand every article in his line, viz:

The very best Imported CIGARS; Chewing TOBACCO of the best quality; SNUFF, Black & Yellow do.; ORANGES, LEMONS, &c. and every description of West India **FRUIT.** APPLES, CHESNUTS, ALMONDS, &c.

OYSTERS.

PICKLED OYSTERS, put up in JARS for the WEST INDIA MARKET, or family use. These OYSTERS are from JAMES RIVER, VA., and are not to be surpassed as regards quality or mode of putting up.

ORDERS thankfully received and promptly attended to.

S. G. solicits the patronage of those wishing to purchase articles in his line, and assures them that as to quality and price his GOODS cannot be beaten in the Wilmington Market.

Nov. 15, 1844. 9-tf.

In Store and for sale by

WM. COOKE,

1000 BUSHELS Turks Island Salt.
600 do. white Corn,
400 bushels Oats, 25 boxes Soap,
3 hhds. Porto Rico Sugar,
1500 feet Ash Oars, all lengths,
10 bags Laguira Coffee, 10 bbls. Shad,
10 half bbls. Leaf Lard,
19 kegs Goshen Butter,
200 lbs. Brass Kettles, different sizes.
50 bales Hay.

Nov. 8, 1844.

In Store.

GOOD BACON HAMS, best Goshen Butter, sweet Crackers, Soda Biscuit,
Dried canvassed Beef, Corn and Meal,
Canal and Fayetteville Flour,
Laguira, Cuba and Rio Coffee,
Brown, Loaf and Crushed Sugar,
Cotton Yarn and Seine Twine,
Crockery Ware, Coffee Mills,
Spades and Shovels, and sundry articles, at lowest prices, by A. J. BATTLE, Ag't.

Nov. 22, 1844.

Liquors and Porter.

40 BBLS. N. E. RUM,
5 do. N. O., do.
5 do. Amn. Brandy,
2 Pipes Holland Gin,
5 eighths Casks do.
5 eighths Cask Cog. Brandy,
6 Casks Porter in qts. and pints.

Just received and for sale by

BARRY & BRYANT.

Nov 15, 1844. 9-tf.

CORN and OATS, in quantities to suit purchasers, for sale by WM. COOKE.

BLANK CHECKS—A neat article, for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

THE

GREAT FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

NEW YEAR.

Now is the very nick of time to subscribe for the New Year 1845.

THE PHILADELPHIA

SATURDAY COURIER.

With the Largest Subscription List in the World!

☞**TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.**☜

For the purpose of facilitating the formation of Clubs, of new, or old subscribers *not in arrears,* we offer the following

EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS.

Three copies of the Saturday Courier, 1 year, or one copy for three years,	$5
Seven copies of the Saturday Courier, 1 year,	10
Twelve " " "	15
Seventeen " " "	20
Two " " " and 1 copy of either of the $3 Magazines,	5
Five copies of the Saturday Courier, and 2 copies of either of the $3 Magazines,	10
Five copies of the Saturday Courier, and one copy of Frost's new Pictorial History of America, a $5 book,	10

☞In fact, whatever offer is made, by any other *Family Journal,* at all approaching in worth, beauty, or pretensions, to the Saturday Courier, will be furnished by us.

The Courier has become so well and favorably known through a triumphantly popular course of fourteen years, that it would be superfluous to say much on that subject here. We may remark, however, that to the industry, talent, and enterprise, which have for years kept this paper a bright exemplar for all its imitators, will continually be added the productions of every available writer, and continued judicious and liberal expenditures will continualy be made, as well in the Literary as the Typographical departments. Our means will always enable us to be in advance of all others, and we shall be so.

HISTORIES OF MODERN REPUBLICS.—A new and important announcement for the coming year, in addition to our already numerous popular features, will be a series of Condensed Histories of Modern Republics, by a fresh and vigorous writer, who will impart a world of important instruction to the rising generation, in this new and entertaining Romance of History.

POPULAR TOPOGRAPHY.—To gratify the growing appetite for a better knowledge of the important features of our great and glorious country, our past exertions shall be redoubled in future to present vivid pictures of American cities, towns, mountains, lakes, rivers, caves, scenery, etc. etc.

OUR ORIGINAL DOMESTIC TALES, ESSAYS, POEMS, &c., will continue regularly to be furnished by the best minds and pens in the country.—These chaste productions are acknowledged to be the best for useful instruction at the family fireside, that appear in any periodical.

OUR ENGRAVINGS comprise subjects in all branches of Art and Nature, suitable for the family circle, and appear in rapid succession.

OUR TRAVELLER is constantly traversing the world, in search of the wonderful and instructive.

OUR AGRICULTURIST occupies weekly an important space, with all matters of interest for the noble tillers of the soil.

OUR EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENTS, in Liverpool, London, Ireland, the East, &c., keep us regularly advised of all subjects of special interest.

OUR MARKETS AND PRICES CURRENT, embrace all the earliest advices in reference to the prices of all kinds of grain, produce, &c., the state of Stocks, Banks, Money, and Lands: and our extensive arrangements will hereafter render our Prices Current of inestimable value to the Traveller, Farmer, and all Business Classes whatever.

Philadelphia, October 5, 1844.

BLANK WARRANTS—for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.